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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1049)

Name of Candidate	Vaishali Singh		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	33161
Center	Old Rajindra Nagar	Date	Aug 09, 18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Concerns regarding the wide formulation and indiscreet application of discretionary powers of the Governor need closer attention. Discuss. (150 words) 10

राज्यपाल की विवेकाधीन शक्तियों के व्यापक निरूपण एवं अविवेकपूर्ण अनुप्रयोग संबंधी चिन्ताओं के संदर्भ में सावधानीपूर्वक ध्यान केन्द्रित करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Governor holds a very delicate position in Indian federal set up where she is the head of the state and is appointed by the president and holds office at the pleasure of the president. Thus there always stands a chance of influence by the central government.

In addition to this the constitution explicitly recognises the presence of discretionary power with the governor under ARTICLE 163(1).

Thus, any wide formulation & indiscreet application of these discretionary powers can hamper the thread of Federalism :

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① Governor has discretion to reserve any bill for the ~~reserve~~ president's assent. In discreet application of this power can cripple the legislature of state.

② Governor has discretion to recommend president's rule under Article 356. Misuse of this power was seen in the case of dissolution of the government in Uttrakhand which was later re-installed by the judiciary

③ Governor can also in his discretion dissolve the council of ministers of state or the legislature when the ruling party loses majority. This power again has been subject to misuse as was seen in S.R. BOMMAI CASE.

Thus, the weapon of discretion with the governor is a very potent one and as suggest by SARKARIA commission, the same needs close attention to uphold basic structure of federalism.

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2. Explain the concept of subordinate legislation in India. Also discuss the mechanisms for their scrutiny and control. (150 words) 10

भारत में अधीनस्थ विधान की अवधारणा की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही उनकी संवीक्षा और नियंत्रण की क्रियाविधियों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Governing & legislating for a vast country like India can become a daunting challenge for the legislature & can lead to inefficiencies. To address this, the CONCEPT OF SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION was introduced under the Administrative law jurisprudence.

Under this, the parliament or state legislature only prepares a framework law & leaves it upto the Administration to add flesh to it. [Executives] For instance, several rules have been made under the Environment Protection Act 1986 such as rules for Environment Impact Assessment.

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The advantages are:

i) Detailed technical rules can be framed by the experts where the parliament may lack the expertise and time.

ii) It can better cater to the needs & demands of the people.

iii) Parliament can be left with more time for other important matters.

MECHANISM FOR SCRUTINY & CONTROL

① Parliamentary Committee on Subordinate Legislation keeps an oversight as all the subordinate legislations have to be tabled before it.

② These rules, regulations, orders are also subject to the scrutiny of court as administrative actions are subject to JUDICIAL REVIEW

Thus subordinate legislation can helps in the effective functioning of the legislative system, provided the system of checks & balances works to ensure they remain within limits.

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3. The crucial position accorded to the Speaker in Indian legislatures, makes it imperative to protect them from undue political pressures and incentives. Examine. (150 words) 10

भारतीय विधायिकाओं में अध्यक्ष को प्रदान की गई महत्वपूर्ण प्रस्थिति वस्तुतः उन्हें अनुचित राजनीतिक दबावों एवं प्रोत्साहनों से सुरक्षित करना आवश्यक बनाती है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Speaker is the head of the lok Sabha, the guardian of the powers & privileges of the house, its principal spokesperson and his decisions in all the parliamentary matters is final.

Speaker has been thus awarded a VERY CRUCIAL POSITION IN INDIAN LEGISLATURE :

i) Speaker decides whether a bill is money bill or not.

ii) She is the final interpreter of the provisions of the constitution, the rules of lock sabha & the parliamentary conventions in the house.

iii) She presides over the joint- sittings

iv) She has the casting vote in case of a tie

v) She decides on the question of disqualification of a member on the grounds of Xth schedule.

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vi) Most importantly, she runs the house & its proceedings, so the functioning of the Parliament is in her hands.

Such wide powers run a risk of abuse. Recent incidents where no confidence motion was not accepted by the speaker, where Aadhar bill was named as a money bill by the speaker has raised concerns over protecting the speaker from undue influence.

Constitution has incorporated provisions to ensure independence:

i) Security of tenure as she can only be removed on a resolution with effective majority
ii) Her salary is charged on CFI.
iii) She cannot vote in first instance & is immune from judicial scrutiny

In addition to this, what is required is a strong character with fortitude, and a sense of impartiality to carry on the democracy through its self as speaker without carrying under anyone's influence.

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4. The Departmentally-Related Standing Committees have been referred to as mini-parliaments in India. Highlight their relevance in a democratic polity and discuss, with examples, how they improve the overall effectiveness of the Parliament. (150 words) 10

विभागों से संबद्ध स्थायी समितियों (विभागीय स्थायी समितियों) को भारत में मिनी-संसदों के रूप में संदर्भित किया गया है। लोकतान्त्रिक राजनीति में उनकी प्रासंगिकता पर प्रकाश डालिए और साथ ही उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए कि वे संसद की समग्र प्रभावकारिता में किस प्रकार वृद्धि करती हैं।

There are 24 Departmentally Related Standing Committees (DRSCs) set up with the main objective to secure more accountability of the Executives to the Parliament. Thus, they act as mini parliament where they aid the parliament in its most important work, i.e. ensuring check over executives:

i) They scrutinize the demands for grants of ministries

ii) It examines the bills and annual reports of the various ministries.

Thus through these functions, DRSCs help the parliament in scrutinizing the budget in technical detail and ensure financial accountability.

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Thus, DRSCs help in furthering the DEMOCRATIC POLITY as they help & aid the PEOPLE of the country to exercise check over the government through the parliament.

They also ensure that the public money is utilised in an efficient manner for the people. Thus they further the idea of democracy for the people, by the people and of the people.

Their overall effectiveness can be claimed in the following manner:

i) They should be provided with experts to scrutinise super technical bills.

ii) They should have some day in the day-to-day matter of the ministry.

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5. Enumerate the issues associated with functioning of tribunals in India. How can these be addressed? (150 words) 10

भारत में अधिकरणों की कार्यपद्धति से संबद्ध मुद्दों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। इनका समाधान कैसे किया जा सकता है?

TRIBUNALS are quasi-judicial bodies established under Article 323A or 323B of the Constitution to resolve legal disputes.

They were ~~set~~ set up with the aim of reducing burden over judiciary, reducing delay and to provide technical decisions with the opinion of experts.

However, India has witnessed a phenomena of TRIBUNALISATION OF JUSTICE, where over-tribunalisation is endangering to defeat the very objectives with which they were set:

i) Separation of powers – tribunals endanger doctrine of separation of power & over-tribunalisation is currently hampering this fine balance with judiciary

ii) PENDENCY & DELAY : The law commission recently noted that

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3.5 lakh cases are pending before tribunals. Further huge number of appeals to High courts & Supreme courts is clogging them as well

iii) Inadequate workforce : For instance, Ahmedabad tribunal has stopped because no judicial members

iv) Conflict of interest : With executive as the largest litigant, there is a conflict of interest

These can be addressed as follows:

① Law commission has suggested opening more branches of tribunals in different cities to make them more accessible & reduce delay

② Members should be selected in impartial manner without government interference — thus preferably by a committee headed by CJI.

③ There should be uniformity of service conditions

④ Appeals to the High Court only when there is no appellate body in the tribunal.

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6. Examine the significance of Gram Sabhas, as mentioned in Article 243A of the Indian constitution, in the development process with special reference to Fifth Schedule areas. (150 words) 10

पांचवीं अनुसूची के क्षेत्रों के विशेष संदर्भ में विकास की प्रक्रिया में, भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 243A में वर्णित ग्राम सभाओं के महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए।

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. The Rajya Sabha is merely a secondary house rather than a second house in the Indian Parliamentary system. Critically analyze the statement. Also, compare and contrast the position of the Rajya Sabha vis-à-vis the State legislative councils. (150 words) 10

भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली में राज्यसभा वस्तुतः दूसरा सदन होने के स्थान पर एक दूसरे दर्जे का सदन मात्र है। इस कथन का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, राज्य विधान परिषदों के मुकाबले राज्यसभा की स्थिति की तुलना कीजिए और अंतर बताइए।

It is often said that Rajya Sabha is a secondary house & not a second house as it is not at par with Lok Sabha:

i) It cannot ~~return~~ accept or reject money bills & has to decide within 14 days

ii) It can only discuss the budget but cannot vote on it

iii) No-confidence motion cannot be moved in Rajya Sabha, thus it cannot remove council of ministry

v) Resolution for discontinuance of national emergency cannot be moved in Rajya Sabha

vi) Lok Sabha with greater number of seats win the battle in ~~lok Sabha~~. Joint sitting.

Thus, as the powers of Rajya Sabha is not at par with the Lok Sabha, it is often called secondary house.

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However, this would not be correct entirely as Rajya Sabha has important role to play:

i) It can authorise parliament to make law on state list in national interest — Lok Sabha cannot

ii) It authorises parliament to create new all India services

iii) It acts as a check dam against the hasty & defective decisions of Lok Sabha. For instance, Triple Talaq bill was stalled in Rajya Sabha

iv) It maintain the federal equilibrium

Thus, the importance of Rajya sabha as a second house & not a secondary house is crucial as it furthers the parliamentary democracy

However, the position of the second house in state legislature i.e. State legislative council is much weaker than Rajya Sabha:

i) It's decisions can be overridden even in case of ordinary bills.

ii) It has no say in president's election

iii) The very existance depends on will of assembly.

Thus the legislative council is much weaker than Rajya Sabha & it is the council which can be called the secondary house.

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8. A major shift is needed in the institutional framework of the Central Water Commission (CWC) and the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) to make water management more holistic and multidisciplinary. Discuss in the context of Mihir Shah Committee recommendations. (150 words) **10**

जल प्रबंधन को अधिक समग्र और बहु-विषयक बनाने के लिए केंद्रीय जल आयोग (CWC) एवं केन्द्रीय भूमि जल बोर्ड (CGWB) के संस्थागत ढाँचे में महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है। मिहिर शाह समिति की अनुशंसाओं के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

In times when India is looking towards a potential water crisis in future, a situation of risk of declaration of DAY ZERO in Bangalore, just like Cape town, must ring alarm bells to make water management more holistic & multidisciplinary if we are to avert than dangers.

MIHIR SHAH COMMITTEE in 2016 has made the following recommendations for a complete overhaul of the institutional framework:

1) Currently CWC deals with surface water & storage structures, while CGWB deals with ground water. Thus the framework is FRAGMENTAL and any holistic integrated policy to maximise water resources is not possible.

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2) Further CWC & CGWB have an outdated and limited mandate. For instance, CWC is only concerned with construction of dams but not in ensuring proper water utilisation, environment issues, etc.

3) In light of this the following has been recommended:

i) A National Water Commission should be set up with mandate over surface water, ground water & river water on a nationwide basis.

This will ensure water resources are managed in a holistic manner

ii) Water should be declared a concurrent subject to enable the national bodies to take measures to manage nation's resources in integrated manner.

iii) There is a need for decentralisation where tertiary level canals should be managed by Water Users Association of Farmers.

The key focus of the committee is to shift focus from construction to decentralised management & maintenance to ensure promise of "Har Khet Ko Paani"

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9. On what grounds can a person be denied the right to contest elections to the Parliament in India? Will a life-time ban on those convicted of heinous crimes address the problem of criminalisation of politics? Discuss. (150 words) **10**

किसी व्यक्ति को भारत में संसद हेतु चुनाव लड़ने के अधिकार से किन आधारों पर वंचित किया जा सकता है? क्या जघन्य अपराधों के दोषी व्यक्तियों पर जीवनपर्यन्त प्रतिबंध से राजनीति के अपराधीकरण की समस्या का यथोचित समाधान होगा? चर्चा कीजिए।

Article 102 of the Constitution lays down various grounds of disqualifications such as:

i) Office of profit
ii) Unsoundness of mind
iii) undischarged insolvent
iv) Ceased to be citizen

In addition, a person can also be disqualified under any other law of Parliament. Representation of People Act 1951 provides such other grounds such as:

i) Those found guilty of election offences
ii) Those convicted with imprisonment of two or more years
iii) Convicted for promoting enmity.

However, such denial to contest elections is for a limited period only and there is no life time ban on those convicted of heinous crimes.

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However, criminalisation of politics is on a rise with nearly 34% MPs of the present Lok Sabha facing criminal charges. In light of this a life ban against criminals has been proposed.

It might help:

i) Act as a deterrence as a life ban can finish the career of many.

ii) life ban might carry a stigma & political parties will want to stay away from such persons

However, the ban is unlikely to have the desired effects:

i) Unless our criminal justice system is made robust where there is certainty of punishment, no amount of threat of ban will act as deterrence

ii) It might lead to certain innocent persons be fabricated for crimes to keep them out of competition - will be against the democratic principles

iii) Further, it seems against the democracy overall to deny a person this right of participation

Thus other means should be explored such as strengthening the criminal justice system.

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10. Directive Principles can be considered as even more important than the Fundamental Rights because they provide a positive thrust towards welfare. Discuss. (150 words) **10**

निर्देशक तत्वों को मूल अधिकारों से भी अधिक महत्वपूर्ण माना जा सकता है क्योंकि वे कल्याण की दिशा में एक सकारात्मक प्रेरणा प्रदान करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Constitution makers sought to achieve for the people both political & socio-economic rights as it is only a combination of both that can lead to full realisation of life.

However, the fundamental rights were made justiciable while the Directive Principles (DPSPs) containing the whole gamut were made non justiciable.

DPSPs seek to provide essential conditions of life such as right to legal aid, right to social assistance and other such duties have been imposed on state. Thus DPSPs give a positive thrust towards WELFARE as the states are required to take certain positive steps to ensure the same are made available to the people.

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It is because of this that DPSPs are often considered for more important than fundamental rights.

However, the importance of fundamental rights cannot be undermined. It is only when the foundation is strong can a strong building be built over it.

Fundamental rights are like this foundation. For instance, unless the RIGHT TO LIFE (Art 21) is ensured & respected, no amount of DPSPs will make a difference. Same goes for right to equality, right to liberty and right against exploitation. These rights ensure the basic minimum without which DPSPs will not be able to ensure welfare.

However, Fundamental rights is strengthened by DPSPs. Right to life can ~~TAKE~~ be meaningful only when DPSPs such as free legal aid, living wages ensure. Thus, as held in MINERVA MILLS but FR & DPSP are of equal importance & must work in harmony to ensure overall development.

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11. In light of demands for replacement of the FPTP (First Past the Post) system with other alternatives, compare the merits and enumerate the challenges associated with replacing the current system. (250 words) **15**

FPTP (फर्स्ट पास्ट द पोस्ट) प्रणाली को अन्य विकल्पों से प्रतिस्थापित किए जाने की मांगों के प्रकाश में, वर्तमान प्रणाली के लाभों से तुलना करते हुए इसे प्रतिस्थापित करने से सम्बंधित चुनौतियों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

In the 2014 Lok Sabha Elections, while BSP turned out to be the 3rd biggest party with a vote share of 20%, it did not receive a single Lok Sabha seat. This and other such instances have made people question the FIRST PAST THE POST SYSTEM. (FPTP)

Under the FPTP system the whole country is divided into single member constituencies, where the one who attain the maximum votes wins.

The MERITS of this system:

① It is simple & easier to understand by diverse set of population

② This builds a connect between the voters & elected representative from that area.

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③ It ensures that ~~strong~~ winning government is formed in all circumstances

However, this has its demerits:

① It is akin to majority-rule where those in minority dont find any representation.

② It is also not a true representation of the will of the people as seen in the case of BSP where despite 20% vote share, it got no seat.

Another system often advocated is the PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION SYSTEM, where the whole country acts as a single constituency & the seats get divided in the proportion of vote share.

It has its <u>merits</u> as it will give representation to parties with even 1% vote share & thus being in minorities however it has <u>DEMERITS</u> as it will distance the elected MPs from the voters and fragment the polity further.

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MERITS OF REPLACING FPP:

1) Minorities will get a representation in the parliament & get a voice

2) Replacing it with a system may on hand of proportional representation will be reflective of will of the people & further democracy.

CHALLENGES:

1) FPTP system was a simpler & familiar system. In a country where large set of population is illiterate, changing the system without preparing the masses can open channels of exploitation & subvert democracy

2) Any other system will weaken the representative character as people will not be able to identify with a single person to convey grievances

3) Other systems have their flaws

Therefore, this matter should be treated carefully as it can have a far reaching implication on democracy. A MIXED SYSTEM can perhaps be a better option.

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12. Despite long term recognition of the problem of pendency of cases in the courts, limited progress has been made in reducing their number. What are the possible reasons for such a scenario? Suggest a framework of measures that can be taken to address this issue. (250 words) **15**

न्यायालय में वादों के लंबित रहने की समस्या की बहुत समय से पहचान होने के बाद भी इनकी संख्या को कम करने की दिशा में सीमित प्रगति ही हो पाई है। ऐसे परिदृश्य के लिए संभावित कारण क्या हैं? इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए विभिन्न उपायों की एक रूपरेखा का सुझाव दीजिए।

That there is a huge pendency, in the Indian judicial system is long known however limited progress has been made. The possible reasons for continuation of pendency :-

① Pendency at the lower level where in subordinate courts lies at 2.84 crore. It is due to a mix of reasons :

i) lack of proper infrastructure such as court rooms, computers, support staff. Example: Delhi judiciary takes out fewer vacancies despite demand because there are no courtroom

ii) Poor quality of judges ~~who~~ & training doesn't equip them to deal with cases

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iii) Lower ethics of lawyers who further their own interests by seeking adjournments

(2) Pendency at the high court & Supreme court level has its own set of reasons:

i) Overuse of PILs & enthusiasm shown by judges for PILs puts the pendency case in jeopardy.

ii) Appeals from various tribunals have flooded the HC & SCs.

(3) The existing laws such as CPC are of a colonial legacy and has many redundant provisions which cause delay

(4) The alternative dispute resolution mechanism brought to reduce pendency have proved ineffective:

i) Arbitration – flooded by judges, the same pendency has been perpetrated

ii) Mediation – the concept is still not popular enough.

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(5) Tribunals meant to reduce pendency have added to it & are facing challenges.

Thus, despite measures limited progress has been made. Following can be done:

1) A SCREENING PROCESS of the likes in UK can be added at the lower court level to weed out improper cases

2) As noted by economic survey, government which is the biggest litigator should refrain from mindlessly filing appeals as success rate is low & it adds to pendency.

3) Strict guidelines should be laid down for HC & SC with respect to PILs and the judges should exercise restraints

4) A National Judicial Service can be considered to make lower judiciary an attractive career option for talent

5) Use of technology, as done in the e-courts project should be used.

A country where 3.3 crore cases are pending cannot ensure rule of law. The above steps must be taken to ensure timely justice.

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13. Despite the phrase 'due process of law' not being included in Article 21, the Supreme Court, over the years, has adopted the doctrines of 'procedural due process' and 'substantive due process' into Indian constitutional law. Comment. (250 words) **15**

'विधि की सम्यक् प्रक्रिया' वाक्यांश के अनुच्छेद 21 में सम्मिलित नहीं होने के बावजूद, समय के साथ सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने 'प्रक्रियात्मक विधि के अनुसार' एवं 'सारवान विधि के अनुसार सम्यक् प्रक्रिया' के सिद्धांतों को भारतीय संवैधानिक कानून में अपना लिया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The case of MANEKA GANDHI V. UOI has found a place in the books of history as the famous "DUE PROCESS CASE".

Article 21 of the constitution provides the all important right to life & liberty - whereby No person can be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law.

The standard of Procedure established by law ONLY required a law to exist for the state to justify taking away life or liberty.

However, it was in Maneka Gandhi case where for the first

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time it was ruled that the PROCEDURE established by law must not be any law BUT only a law which is JUST, FAIR and REASONABLE. That the law must stand the test of Article 14, 19 and 21.

This standard is the standard of DUE PROCESS of law which is found in USA where the law must be just fair & reasonable both in terms of the procedure & substance. (i.e. content)

Thus the supreme court through judicial interpretation adopted the doctrine of PROCEDURAL DUE PROCESS in Article 21 where none existed in the Maneka Gandhi case. It was found that the law restricting his right to travel without any just procedure was violative

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of Article 21. Thus here the due process was limited to the procedure i.e. the procedure which takes away the right to life must be just & fair..

However, over the years this concept has further been expanded faithy to apply to the substance of the law also. For instance, the SC in MITHU v. STATE OF PUNJAB, declared Section 303 of IPC unconstitutional on the substance of law for ~~bec~~ not being just fair and reasonable.

Thus we see that Supreme Court has over the years adopted the doctrine of procedural & substantive due process where none existed to bring it at par with the American standards.
This shows the importance attached to right to life by SC.

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14. Can we say that cooperative federalism in India has strengthened in the post-liberalisation era? Give reasons in support of your answer. (250 words) **15**

क्या हम कह सकते हैं कि उदारीकरण के बाद की अवधि में भारत में सहकारी संघवाद सुदृढ़ हुआ है? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में कारण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Cooperative federalism is a form of federal structure where the various units of federation and the centre cooperate amongst themselves to further the interests of the nation as a whole.

This emerged in India with time and many factors saw its rise especially after the post-liberalisation era i.e. after 1990s :

1) Many regional parties ~~which~~ arose & became strong in the states such as BJD in Odisha, INLD in Haryana – thus weakening the centre single party rule. It required COALITION with regional parties which promoted cooperation

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2) The Supreme Court judgment in the case of SR Bommai also furthered cooperative federalism as it reduced the arbitrary powers of the governors

3) Post liberalisation era saw rise in commercial activity especially trade & exports. Globalisation opened an array of opportunities. This states had to cooperate among themselves to make the most of it.

4) The biggest factor was the coming of the 73rd & 74th Amendment which added another layer to the federal structure. The centre through Finance Commission worked in cooperation with the states to help them set these up.

This wave of cooperative federalism post the 1990 liberalisation has

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continued even till now and can be seen as recent as the coming of :

i) Niti Ayog - which through its bottom up approach of planning and through various initiatives like SEQI, Health india, etc is promoting cooperative yet competitive federalism

ii) GST - GST could not have been possible but for cooperation of all states & centre.

However, there have been some threats to cooperative federalism recently after the Southern states objected to the terms of reference and use of 2011 Census figures for the purpose of 15th FINANCE COMMISSION. All efforts must be made to resolve these issues at the earlier to ensure continuance of cooperative federalism

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15. Faulty regulatory policies can have a severe adverse effect on the efficient interplay of market forces and end up harming public interest. Examine in the context of systemic issues pertaining to regulatory environment in India. (250 words) **15**

दोषपूर्ण विनियामक नीतियों का बाजार की शक्तियों की कुशल अंतर्क्रिया पर गंभीर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ सकता है और सार्वजनिक हित को नुकसान पहुँच सकता है। भारत में विनियामकीय परिवेश से संबंधित प्रणालीगत मुद्दों के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

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16. Mention the constitutional provisions to safeguard and ensure the independent and impartial functioning of the UPSC. Further, assess the limitations of UPSC in effectively performing its role as the 'watchdog of merit system' in India as envisioned by the Constitution. (250 words) **15**

UPSC की स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष कार्य पद्धति को सुरक्षित रखने और सुनिश्चित करने हेतु संवैधानिक प्रावधानों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही संविधान द्वारा प्रकल्पित 'योग्यता प्रणाली के संरक्षक' के रूप में अपनी भूमिका को प्रभावी रूप से निष्पादित करने में UPSC की सीमाओं का आकलन कीजिए।

UPSC was envisaged by the constitution as the the "WATCHDOG OF THE MERIT SYSTEM" in India. To ensure the same, the constitution provided several safeguards to ensure its independence & impartial ~~functio~~ functioning:

i) UPSC members enjoy security of tenure as they cannot be removed except by the President in accordance with provisions of Art 317 which leaves little discretion.

ii) The salaries of members and the whole of office expenditure is charged on the consolidated fund of India. Thus not subject-

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to vote of the parliament & saved from its interference.

iii) The conditions of service are determined by the President and cannot be varied to their disadvantage after appointment.

iv) There are restrictions on their reappointment to ensure that they remain impartial & not favour the government in lure of further appointments.
Example: UPSC chairman cannot be eligible for ANY further employment in the Government.

These provisions aim at ensuring their independence & impartiality.

ANALYSIS OF ITS ROLE AS WATCHDOG OF MERIT SYSTEM:

UPSC is responsible for conducting examination for the posts of all India services & central services

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It also assists the states to frame joint schemes of recruitment. Thus through these recruitment procedures UPSC aims to ensure that only the best are chosen based on merit on an objective criteria.

However there are limitations:

i) UPSC has no say in the consideration of claims of SC & ST in appointments to posts.

ii) UPSC is not consulted in OBC reservations

iii) The reports of UPSC are not binding, merely advisory.

iv) The President can exclude any post, services from the purview of UPSC

v) Even worse is that Supreme Court held that the UPSC's decisions in its sphere of work are merely directory & not mandatory & thus no challenge even against the recruitment decision. ⇒ Thus rendering UPSC toothless

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17. What are the key issues in the context of electoral funding in India? How far do you think the idea of state funding of elections can address these issues? (250 words) **15**

भारत में चुनावी वित्तपोषण के संदर्भ में मुख्य मुद्दे क्या हैं? आपकी राय में चुनावों के राज्य द्वारा वित्तपोषण का विचार इन मुद्दों का किस सीमा तक समाधान कर सकता है?

Free & fair elections are the basis, the very foundation of any representative democracy. Electoral funding plays a key role in determining whether an election will remain free & fair or not.

There are some KEY ISSUES in electoral funding:

1) OPACITY IN DONATIONS – Political parties receive majority donations in anonymous donations, thus becoming the end of black money. [approximately 70%.]

2) Lack of transparency : the parties dont submit their returns on time and have challenged the CIC decision to come within the ambit of RTI

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3) Unlimited Corporate Donations – the maximum limit of 7.5% which was set has been lifted, opening freeway for political – corporate nexus & crony capitalism

4) Electoral bonds risk the democracy as information regarding the bonds, which is not to be disclosed, can be accessed by the ruling party & can be used to eliminate competition.

5) No concrete action on bribing of voters exists.

6) The Amendment to FCRA opens the ~~of~~ ~~channels~~ channels of foreign funding which can lead to interference & threat to sovereignty

The idea of state funding of Elections is touted as a single solution to eliminating the above issues:

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MERITS | EFFECTIVENESS:

1) State funding, where the funds will be given from a central pool of donations | taxes to the political parties for elections will break the party - corporate & party - criminal nexus as they no longer will spend funds.

2) In many systems | countries, this system has worked effectively.

3) The costs will not be as high as presumed. 5500 crore, if Rs100 is given per vote, is normally what the costs involved today.

4) It can enhance internal democracy & bring in transparency as there will be records of the funds

CHALLENGES:

1) It will be difficult to say that despite getting these funds, the parties will still not get more.

2) How can a company or a private person be restricted from donating funds to support a party - isn't this a part of his democratic rights? Thus these challenges need to be addressed.

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18. Separation of powers in case of India has acquired its own uniqueness under the constitutional arrangement. Explain. (250 words) **15**

भारत के सन्दर्भ में शक्तियों के पृथक्करण ने संवैधानिक व्यवस्था के अंतर्गत एक अनन्य विशिष्टता प्राप्त कर ली है। व्याख्या कीजिए।

Separation of powers is the concept where the various organs of the government work in their respective spheres without interfering in the matters of each other.

USA's system is the perfect example of separation of power where there is absolutely no overlap. For instance, the President is not a part of the legislature nor are his advisors

UK on the other hand has almost non-existential separation of power & the parliament is supreme.

Among these existing systems of separation of powers, the constitution makers envisaged a

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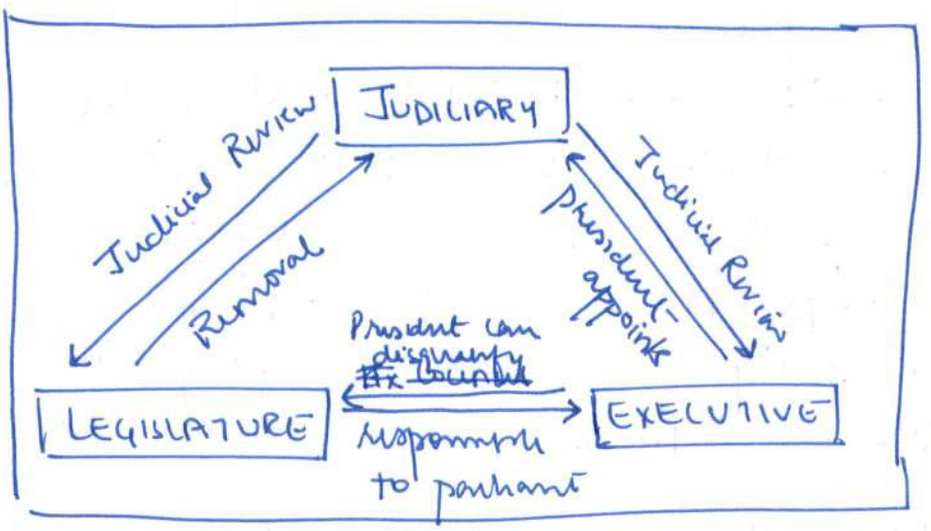
acquired a UNIQUE form of separation of power with Constitutional supremacy & a system of checks & balances to suit India's needs.



The Indian system is thus unique in the following manner:

i) Unlike USA, there is no strict separation of power and there are overlaps.

Examples: i) Subordinate legislation by executive

ii) Article 142 used by Supreme Court to make policy points

iii) Legislature sits in judgement over removal of president.

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2) There is a strong system of checks and balance where no one organ is supreme → unique to India as in UK even though executive is responsible to legislature, the parliament is supreme.

3) In India each institution checks the other which ensures that despite overlaps of functions, no organ overstepps the bounds – thus maintaining separation & flexibility at the same time.

4) This system of checks also ensures that there is no arbitrary abuse of power even by the organs within their functions.

Example : Kishvananda Bharati case checked executive legislature.

Thus, India has acquired its own unique system of ~~the~~ separation of power where there are overlaps & yet there are sufficient checks to ensure no ~~ab~~ abuse of power

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19. Highlight the extent of President's powers under Article 352. Comment on the judicial scrutiny of proclamation and the exercise of executive powers under National Emergency. How is this power different from the one bestowed under Article 356? (250 words) **15**

अनुच्छेद 352 के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रपति की शक्तियों की सीमा पर प्रकाश डालिए। राष्ट्रीय आपात की उद्घोषणा की न्यायिक संवीक्षा तथा आपातकाल के दौरान कार्यकारी शक्तियों के प्रयोग पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। यह शक्ति अनुच्छेद 356 के अंतर्गत प्रदत्त शक्ति से किस प्रकार भिन्न है?

The Constitution envisages three types of emergency when the federal polity of India undergoes change.

PRESIDENT'S POWER UNDER ARTICLE 352

1) The president has the power to declare national emergency when the security of India is threatened by war, or external aggression or armed rebellion — only on the written recommendation of cabinet

2) The president can issue directions to the states as to manner of exercise of executive power.

3) The President can restrict the distribution of revenues to states

4) The president can by order suspend the rights to enforce fundamental rights (except ~~35~~ 21 & 20)

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5) Further, the President can revoke the proclamation and requires no parliamentary approval.

JUDICIAL SCRUTINY DURING PROCLAMATION

The 38th Amendment had made the satisfaction of President final & immune to judicial review. But this was later deleted in 44th Amendment.

Further the SC in MINERVA MILLS case held that proclamation is subject to judicial review on grounds of malafide intention or that it was absurd or perverse. However, the same cannot be questioned on merits & correctness of facts.

EXERCISE OF EXECUTIVE POWERS

Unlike normal circumstances when the executive at centre is entitled to give directions to states on limited grounds, in the case of emergency.

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this power extends to giving executive directions on ANY matter. Thus distribution of powers stands suspended.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ARTICLE 352 & 356

	ART 352	ART 356
1)	State legislature & executive continue. Centre gets concurrent power to legislate.	State executive is dismissed & state legislature is suspended or dissolved. Parliament makes laws
2)	It has effects on fundamental rights	No effect on fundamental rights
3)	Nature of relationships of all states with centre undergoes change.	Relationships of only one state changes
4)	Parliament can make laws on state list but cannot delegate this power.	Parliament can delegate this power say to president.
5)	There is no maximum period.	There is a maximum period of 3 yrs.

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20. Fiscal transfers from the Centre to States are critical in India. In this context, explain the rationale of both general and specific purpose fiscal transfers. Also highlight the problems witnessed in the design and implementation of specific purpose transfers. (250 words) **15**

भारत में केंद्र से राज्यों को राजकोषीय अंतरण अत्यंत महत्त्वपूर्ण हैं। इस संदर्भ में, सामान्य और विशिष्ट प्रयोजन वाले राजकोषीय अंतरण के औचित्य की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, विशिष्ट प्रयोजन वाले अंतरण की अभिकल्पना और कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली समस्याओं प्रकाश डालिए।

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1067)

Name of Candidate	Vaishali Singh		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	33161
Center	DRN.	Date	Sep 8, 2018

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, Ist Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. What is the role that opposition plays in a democracy like India? In this context, discuss whether our Parliament can benefit from a shadow cabinet. **(150 words)** **10**

भारत जैसे लोकतंत्र में विपक्ष क्या भूमिका निभाता है? इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या हमारी संसद छाया मंत्रिमंडल (शैडो कैबिनेट) से लाभान्वित हो सकती है।

Democracy is a form of government where the power lies with the people → DIRECTLY or → INDIRECTLY (representative democracy)

The role of opposition becomes crucial in representative democracy like that of India:

① In a democracy, where the one in majority runs the government, a check on the power is essential

② opposition provides that check on the government in many ways.

→ Raising issues of importance which have been neglected

→ Calling out inappropriate decisions of government.

→ Engaging with the government in Parliament and making it

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answerable through question hours, motions, etc.

(3) It further ensures that the taxpayer's money is used equitably, in an efficient manner by check on budgets through various committees

(4) Leader of opposition is needed as part of committees to appoint key functionaries such as Lokpal, CVC, etc.

(5) Most importantly, opposition brings the no confidence motion when it feels that government no longer enjoys well of the people

UK has a stronger form of opposition which is in form of shadow cabinet where opposition works just like the government with all its ministries & brings out alternate policies.

Our Parliament can definitely benefit from this form of shadow cabinet → a more detailed role of opposition
→ people can see for 5 years on what opposition has done & make informed choice in elections

Thus we can consider going for shadow cabinet form of opposition

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Where there is a right, there is a remedy. In this context, discuss the nature and significance of writs in India with adequate examples. **(150 words) 10**

जहाँ अधिकार है, वहाँ उपचार भी है। इस संदर्भ में, यथोचित उदाहरणों के साथ भारत में रिटों की प्रकृति और महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए।

A right without remedy is no right at all but only a bag full of empty promises.

This is the reason why Dr. B.R. Ambedkar called Article 32 the heart & soul of Indian Constitution. Article 32 enforces the fundamental rights through various WRITS

- Mandamus
- Prohibition
- Certiori
- Habeas Corpus
- Quo Warranto

The nature of these writs are:

→ These are called prerogative writs as were earlier the prerogative of the crown

→ These are not limited to only 5 but can be more

→ While Habeas Corpus is to demand the body, writs like mandamus direct the government to act. Thus they perform different functions.

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→ These can only be issued by the Supreme Court & HC or by any other authority designated by Parliament.

→ No writ, other than Habeas Corpus, can be issued against private persons

SIGNIFICANCE OF WRITS

→ these writs on many occasions have been used to enforce fundamental rights.

→ They act as a check on the powers of government.

For instance, in NILABATI BEHERA case the ~~gove~~ police was found to reveal custodial death.

→ Writs have also been used to expand the scope of fundamental rights.

For instance, writs under Article 21 have been used to expand it to include right to privacy, right to passive euthanasia, clean environment & others

Thus, these writs not only provide flesh to the rights by enforcing them & putting check on the government but also expand the scope of rights.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Enumerate the objectives of NITI Aayog. Also, discuss the performance of this body since its inception and suggest measures to make it more effective. **(150 words)** 10

NITI आयोग के उद्देश्यों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। साथ ही, इसकी स्थापना के बाद से इस निकाय के प्रदर्शन की चर्चा कीजिए एवं इसे और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के उपाय सुझाइये।

Niti Ayog replaced Planning Commission with the following objectives:

→ Bottom up approach to policy making

→ Participative decision making & fostering cooperative federalism

→ To create knowledge base & hubs for better decision making & research

→ Further overall development of India.

Niti Ayog has undertaken a number of measures to improve the governance..

→ Atal tinkering labs to push innovation

→ Competitive federalism by bringing out rankings such as SEQI, Health indicators, Ease of doing business for states.

→ The decisions at Governing Council

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enhance cooperative federalism with schemes such as SATH - for transferring human resources

→ Improving governance & ensuring minimum government through initiatives like NGO darpan.

However, there is still a long way to go as Niti Ayog faces challenges of → too many responsibilities
→ slow acceptance of Niti Ayog
→ overlap with functions of other bodies.

Way Forward & Measures:

→ Clear guidelines on functions of Niti Ayog to prevent overlap

→ ~~Apoto~~ Adoption of more technologies to improve performance

→ Create outreach programmes to the local bodies.

→ Attract best talent to be part of think tank of India by offering lucrative career options.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. In view of the political class's inability to develop and maintain conventions relating to the appropriate use of Article 356, the Supreme Court's decision in the Bommai case provided much needed clarity. Comment. (150 words) 10

अनुच्छेद 356 के उचित उपयोग से संबंधित परिपाटी विकसित करने और उसे बनाए रखने में राजनीतिक वर्ग की अक्षमता को देखते हुए, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा बोम्मई वाद में दिए गए निर्णय ने अत्यावश्यक स्पष्टता प्रदान की है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Though apprehensions were raised in Constituent Assembly debates regarding Article 356 & its potential misuse, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar were optimistic of use only in cases of emergencies.

However post independence this provision was subject to several misuse due to inability of political class to develop & maintain conventions on appropriate use:

1. During 1970s many state governments were removed using Art. 356 with changes in government at centre
2. Governments were removed without floor test
3. Governor's satisfaction was considered out of scope of judicial review
4. No clear guidelines on dissolution of assemblies.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

It was then that the Supreme Court in SR Bommai Case laid down some clarity:

① A government cannot be removed without floor test ~~to an~~ when there are suspicion of loss of majority.

② While Governor's satisfaction cannot be questioned, the material on the basis of which advice given can be checked for judicial review.

③ The legislative assembly must not be dissolved immediately but should ~~be~~ remain in suspended animation till approval by ~~Sup~~ Parliament.

④ Change in power at centre is no ground for application of 356.

Thus these guidelines & additional guidelines on role of governor provide the much needed clarity. However there is a need to lay down these rules in a clearly stated manner to avoid abuse.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Press freedom and good governance are not mutually exclusive. They support each other while promoting a country's economic and human development. Comment. **(150 words)** 10

प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता और सुशासन परस्पर अपवर्जी नहीं हैं। देश के आर्थिक और मानव विकास को प्रोत्साहित करते हुए ये एक-दूसरे को समर्थन प्रदान करते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Press Freedom & Good Governance is often considered by many has antithetical to each other's interest. However this is not really true → they are not mutually exclusive & can rather reinforce each other.

PRESS FREEDOM $\xrightarrow{\text{supporting}}$ GOOD GOVERNANCE

- Press which is free can bring out true issues faced by people which can act as litmus test for government
- Press can be used by the government to spread awareness ~~by~~ of various government policies thus reaching out to millions
  Eg: government advertisements, tender notifications in newspapers
- Press can also act as a check against abuse of power by government which will further good governance

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Good Governance $\xrightarrow{\text{supports}}$ Press Freedom

- Governance which is transparent & accountable will support a free press
- Good governance will ensure that issues such as corruption & corporate abuse is resolved which in turn will put press under less stress of going for paid news, etc.

Both together will work towards the economic & human development of the people as a whole.

→ further democracy
→ true voice of people
→ deliver on demands of people
→ overall progress of nation.

Thus both are mutually inclusive.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. SHGs have succeeded in delivering financial inclusion, but for them to evolve as viable business enterprise requires a different approach. Analyse in the context of the twin goals of rural growth and promotion of women's entrepreneurship. **(150 words)** **10**

SHGs ने वित्तीय समावेशन प्रदान करने में सफलता प्राप्त की है, लेकिन उनके लिए व्यवहार्य व्यापार उद्यम के रूप में विकसित होने के लिए एक भिन्न दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता है। ग्रामीण विकास और महिला उद्यमिता के संवर्द्धन के जुड़वाँ लक्ष्यों के संदर्भ में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

SHGs are informal group of people who come together, pool in their resources & work for the collective interest of each other.

SHGs have succeeded in ensuring financial inclusion:

→ promoted habit of savings
→ lending loans within SHG.
→ using savings as collateral to avail loan from banks
→ training & capacity building of SHG members, helping them in self employment opportunities.
→ Ending the menace of money lenders

ensuring financial inclusion.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

This financial inclusion has furthered the twin objective:

Rural Growth
- financial inclusion
- alternative source of employment
- adding to growth of economy
- social cohesion leading to better results

Women's Entrepreneurship
- savings
- skills & capacity.
- providing self-employment opportunity as seen in RAVI DASS SHG in Punjab
- access to loans from banks
- overall empowerment

However, for it to evolve as viable business enterprise the approach needs a change:

→ The savings by SHG is not sufficient to run bigger business

→ It is not sufficient for collateral

→ While MFIs have been actively giving loans, big commercial banks have not.

Thus there is a need for further links between SHGs & Banks on a larger scale for it to support bigger business plans especially for women & new growth of rural economy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. The focus of higher education in India has been on a select few Central or autonomous institutions where as the ones in states remain neglected. Commenting on the statement, highlight the significance of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) in this context. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में उच्च शिक्षा का ध्यान कुछ चुनिंदा केंद्रीय या स्वायत्त संस्थानों पर केंद्रित रहा है, जबकि राज्यों में स्थित संस्थान उपेक्षित रहे हैं। इस कथन पर टिप्पणी करते हुए, इस संदर्भ में राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (RUSA) के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Higher education is an important pillar of the education infrastructure in India which form the bridge between education & livelihood.

However there are certain issues:

→ GER is a low of 25% - very poor in comparison to other nations

→ lack of equity especially regional disparity with states like Tamil Nadu & Bihar

→ Few central & autonomous institutions have been the focus of funding which ones in state neglected.

This leads to inequality between regions & lack of access to good quality higher education to the masses → a reason for low employability

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

In light of this Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) holds significance

① Ensures quality of institutions by ensuring conformity to norms

② It aims to correct regional imbalance by establishing institutions in unserved & underserved areas

③ It incentivizes performance as funding is conditional to performance

④ It aims to provide funds for capacity & infrastructure development & ensure quality teachers

Thus by ensuring setting up of new institutions in states which are underserved, providing funds & building capacity → RUSA can act as a means to bridge the regional imbalance.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Discuss the role played by PRIs in political empowerment of women. Also, suggest measures to further increase their political participation. **(150 words)** **10**

महिलाओं के राजनीतिक सशक्तिकरण में PRIs (पंचायती राज संस्थाएं) द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उनकी राजनीतिक भागीदारी को और अधिक बढ़ाने के उपाय सुझाइए।

For true empowerment of any woman there must be empowerment at all fronts →
- political
- Economic
- Social
- Health
- Cultural

Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) played the role of political empowerment when 33% reservation was granted to women:

→ mandatory 1/3rd reservation of women brought them out of the houses

→ in many villages they were chosen as Sarpanch & did good work. Eg: Sonal Chauhan

→ Women panchayat representation further encouraged more women to enter political arena. — started a domino effect.

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The acceptance of women in local level increased to such an extent that many states saw more than 50% ~~[illegible]~~ participation.

This aided in overall empowerment of women in the villages

However there are certain challenges
→ Sarpanch Pati
→ lack of education
→ Conflict with local culture. eg. Nagaland

Further steps for political empowerment of women:

1. Increase reservation to 50% as done in many states
2. Training programme for women in PRIs for them to realise their potential
3. Passing reservation bill for women for parliament & state assemblies.
4. Encouragement to women by present women MPs such as S. Sitharaman, Smriti Irani, Sushma Swaraj, etc.

For India to progress, there is a need to increase political participation of women in parliament from current 12%.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. What is Strategic Autonomy? Critically examine the elements of such a policy in India's contemporary foreign policy in the context of recent developments. **(150 words)** **10**

रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता क्या है? हाल के घटनाक्रमों के संदर्भ में भारत की समकालीन विदेश नीति में ऐसी नीति के तत्वों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. IBSA and BRICS are both examples of India's quest for multialignment, however there are key differences in their orientation. Discuss in the context of the relevance of these groupings for India. **(150 words) 10**

IBSA और BRICS दोनों भारत के बहुपक्षीय संरेखण (मल्टीएलाइन्मेंट) की तलाश के उदाहरण हैं, हालांकि उनके अभिविन्यास में मौलिक अंतर है। भारत के लिए इन समूहों की प्रासंगिकता के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

India since independence followed the approach of NAM and has now moved to Multi-alignment. where IBSA & BRICS are both examples. But they have key differences:

IBSA	BRICS
→ Countries are India, Brazil & South Africa	→ India, Brazil, Russia, China & South Africa
→ Its major objective is to further South - South cooperation i.e. cooperation between the developing countries by supporting the needs of each other & other developing countries.	→ It was formed by the emerging economies as an alternative to existing institutions to further their interest through instruments like - New Development Bank - Credit Ratings - mints, etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Both the groupings have their relevance for India:

1) IBSA helps India emerge as a leader for the global South by taking up activities for its development.

2) IBSA also helps uniting the global South into one voice thus furthering their common interest along with that of India.

3) BRICS furthers the development process in India with help from New Development Bank & support from each other.

4) BRICS also helps build better relations between India – Russia & India – China.

5) Both these also showcase the India's approach towards multi-alignment & helps India grow as a global leader.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. What are the various modes of Alternate Dispute Redressal (ADR) mechanisms available in India? Identifying the problems being faced by them, provide suggestions needed to increase their effectiveness. **(250 words)** **15**

भारत में उपलब्ध वैकल्पिक विवाद निवारण (ADR) तंत्र के विभिन्न रूप क्या हैं? इनके द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं की पहचान करते हुए, इनकी प्रभावशीलता बढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक सुझाव प्रदान कीजिए।

Alternate Dispute Resolution mechanism (ADR) are different means to resolve disputes other than the regular court room procedures

VARIOUS MODES OF ADR

① ARBITRATION
A third party decides on which without courtroom structure & there is binding award

② MEDIATION
a mediator helps resolve conflict

③ NEGOTIATION
a third party provides avenue for mutual discussion

CONCILIATION
Involves a third party which gives a non-binding award

LOK ADALATS
Summary procs where case decided on mutual consent

- Quick resolution
- less costly
- user friendly
- preserve relations
- reduce pressure on court

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Despite introduction of various measures to promote them, they face the following PROBLEMS:

① Lack of policy support for various ADR mechanism other than arbitration & Lok Adalat

② lack of awareness among litigants about ADR options

③ lack of trust in ADR process, partially due to poor advocacy for these processes

④ Arbitration & other ADR are clogged by retired judges who bring with them courtroom procedures & attitude - thus defeating the purpose.

⑤ Lack of skilled workforce to deal with such delicate procedures

⑥ Supreme Court interventions in the binding awards have delayed the process

⑦ lack of government supported infrastructure has raised the cost of these processes

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The following SUGGESTIONS to improve efficiency:

1) International commercial arbitration seat should be opened in India to save forex & promote India as arbitration destination.

2) Specialised skills training by ~~specialist~~ special departments in higher education to promote it as career option.

3) Awareness among people — Steps should be taken by judges to inform the litigants on first day.

4) Holistic policy support for all ADR
   - funds
   - infrastructure
   - making ADR legally binding

5) Avoid retired judges at key ADR positions without re-training them.

In a country with nearly 3.14 crore pending cases, ADR is a blessing in disguise & improving its efficiency can work wonders to provide justice to all.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. While the power to punish for the contempt of court is a much needed tool to protect the administration of justice from being maligned, it is time that it be relooked into. Critically analyse. **(250 words)** **15**

हालांकि न्यायालय की अवमानना के लिए दंडित करने की शक्ति न्याय के प्रशासन को निन्दा से बचाने के लिए बहुत ही आवश्यक उपकरण है, लेकिन समय आ गया है कि इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाए। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The higher judiciary (Supreme Court & High Court) act as a BULWARKS of the Constitution. Their independence must be ensured at all cost however the same must not be abused to silent democracy.

It is to ensure this independence that power of contempt of court punishment was granted to SC & HC under article 129 and 215. of Constitution.

Power to punish for contempt
- i) Lowers the authority of court or scandalizes.
- ii) Obstructs administration of justice
- iii) interferes with judicial process
- iv) Refusal to follow court decisions

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

This power is a MUCH NEEDED TOOL:

⇒ It ensures that courts' orders are followed – essential for safeguarding constitution

⇒ Ensures the judiciary is not maligned with vested interest to lower its authority.

⇒ Instills a fear in the mind of those who may attempt to lower the authority of judiciary

⇒ It pushes the government & officials to work for the benefit of citizens

⇒ It ensures justice is reached to all

Thus overall it ensures that the judiciary remains independent & fearless to punish those who prevent it from safeguarding the constitution & rights of people.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However, the said power is said to have been misused:

→ Contempt of court has become contempt of judge – not the intention of constitution makers

→ Used to silence reasonable criticism of Supreme Court orders

→ Instilling fear in those who want to question unreasonable use of power – against spirit of democracy

→ tends to provide absolute powers to judiciary – subject to abuse.

These were recently raised in the instances of justice Karnan, threat of contempt to Prashant Bhusan and in Arundhati Roy case.

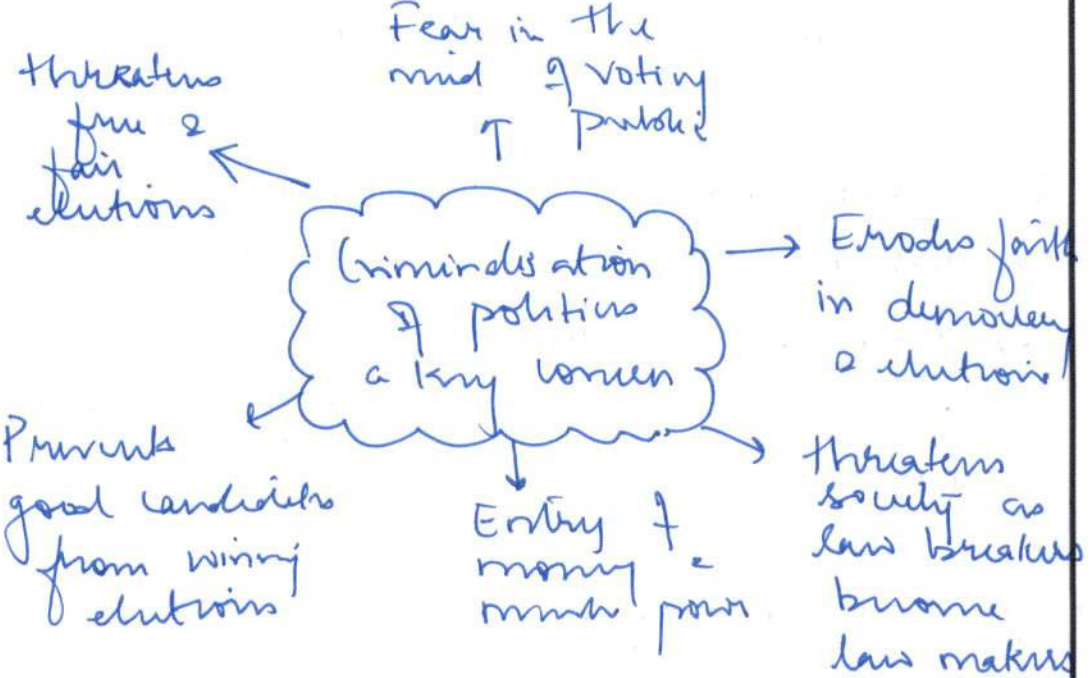
Therefore, while contempt of ~~powers~~ court is essential to ensure independent & fearless judiciary, some safeguards must be placed to ensure the same is not used to silence the very democracy it seeks to preserve. The Supreme Court can develop some constitutional conventions in this regard

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Criminalisation of politics remains a key concern for the Indian political system. In this context, analyse the role played by the Supreme Court and Election Commission over the years. Also, in what ways can the media play a positive role? **(250 words)** **15**

राजनीति का अपराधीकरण भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था के लिए चिंता का एक प्रमुख विषय बना हुआ है। इस संदर्भ में, विगत वर्षों में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय और निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, किस प्रकार मीडिया एक सकारात्मक भूमिका का निर्वाह कर सकता है?

Criminalisation of politics is the entry of criminal elements in the political arena who bring with them money & muscle power.



A recent report found that nearly 37% of current MPs have criminal cases against them.

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In light of this, several steps taken by :

SUPREME COURT

→ In ADR v. UOI & LOK PRAHARI v. UOI, the Supreme Court has made it mandatory for election candidates to declare pending criminal proceedings against them

This enables the voters know before they vote → thus discouraging such candidates.

→ in LILY THOMAS CASE the court held that there can be no exemption to sitting MPs & MLAs whose appeals are pending against conviction.

ELECTION COMMISSION

→ It ~~has~~ enforces model code of conduct which seeks to limit & check the use of money & muscle power

→ It can seek disqualification of MPs & MLAs & candidates who have been convicted.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ The criminal antecedents of such candidates is made available to public by election commission.

POSITIVE ROLE that can be played BY MEDIA:

→ Media being the 4th pillar can leverage its powers to inform the citizens about criminals in politics

→ It can act as pressure group against political parties from fielding such candidates.

→ It can also raise public opinion against non-acceptance of criminals & can start a movement.

→ It can also force the investigative agencies & judiciary into action by bringing ~~out~~ out the facts of delays

Therefore, all the stakeholders, including us the citizens must work together to clean our political system & strive to ~~it~~ achieve clean free & fair election for world's biggest democracy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Highlight, in brief, the mandate of the National Commission for Minorities (NCM). Identify the different challenges that the commission faces and suggest measures to address them. **(250 words)** **15**

संक्षेप में, राष्ट्रीय अल्पसंख्यक आयोग (NCM) के अधिदेश पर प्रकाश डालिए। आयोग द्वारा सामना की जा रही विभिन्न चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए और उनके समाधान करने के उपाय सुझाइए।

National Commission for Minorities (NCM) is a statutory body which tends to safeguard the interest of minorities listed under the statute. i.e, Sikhs, Muslims, Jains, Parsis, Buddhists & Christians.

Mandate of NCM

1. To look into the performance of rights & safeguards for minorities
2. Hear grievances
3. Send recommendations & advice government on improving the conditions of minorities
4. Conduct studies on various issues & aspects affecting the minorities
5. Decide on whether minority educational institutions qualify as one.
6. Send reports to the government which will be tabled in parliament.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However, the NCM faces certain CHALLENGES:

→ It is an advisory body & its recommendations are not ~~being~~ binding – thus not followed

→ It lacks sufficient ~~funds~~ Funds to take up studies & conduct research on minority issues

→ It does not have its own investigation wing to investigate into abuses of rights – limits its powers

→ It lacks trained functionaries in sufficient numbers, with the requisite understanding of minority issues

→ It also has limited powers & confusion prevails in its scope of work – recent dispute over its powers with respect to minority institutions is a case in point.

→ It only safeguards religious minorities & not linguistic minorities

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

SUGGESTIONS :

1) The scope of NCM should be expanded to include linguistic minorities also.

2) Some argue for granting it constitutional status just like National Commission for SC OBC

3) The selection procedure for the functionaries must ensure that
   - covers all minority sections
   - sensitised to minority issues
   - are in sufficient numbers
   - trained for the work.

4) They must have some amount of financial autonomy.

5) Its own investigative wing.

6) Its powers must be specified without confusion.

These measures can enhance the protection of all minorities in India which will further our democracy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. The recent decision of the government to open up positions at the senior levels in bureaucracy through lateral entry is an important but only small step in the direction of much needed reforms in the higher civil services. Analyse. **(250 words)** **15**

पार्श्व प्रवेश के माध्यम से नौकरशाही में वरिष्ठ स्तर के पदों को खोलने का सरकार का हालिया निर्णय उच्चतर सिविल सेवाओं में अति आवश्यक सुधारों की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण, किन्तु केवल एक छोटा-सा कदम है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

A 21st century Indian bureaucracy cannot be run with a 19th century bureaucracy using 18th century rules. The failing nature of bureaucracy necessitates steps as suggested by Hota & Surendra Nath Committee.

The latest decision to open up positions at senior levels i.e. LATERAL ENTRY is step in right direction:

→ Brings specialisation & domain level expertise

→ Will increase the number of civil servants as highlighted by Barowan Committee

→ Will better deal with 21st century challenges such as Artificial intelligence, blockchain, etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ will instill a sense of competition among existing bureaucrats & move them out of complacency.

→ Lateral entry has worked well before. (Eg: Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Nandan Nilekani, etc.

→ It will bring the discipline of private sector & will better understand the demands of public from the government.

Therefore, helps the government improve its policies & decision making.

However, this is a small step and one of the many reforms needed:

→ Lateral entry also brings with it the risk of nepotism & favouritism. Further it is not seen as a career option & 3 years is too less time to bring change

→ Further, reforms are needed in the overall structure as suggested by HOTA & NATH committees:

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

① More robust solution procedure

② ~~Eno~~ Remove politicisation & political interference in the working of democracy.

③ A civil services board should be set up to look into the issues of erratic transfers & dismissals

④ Better appraisal methods needed such as the recent 360° degree appraisal

⑤ Trainings need to be undertaken at 3 levels:

→ entry levels
→ after 10 years of service
→ after 25 years

Besides, annual training is essential to ensure their appraisal with current changes

⑥ Bureaucracy needs to be made tech savvy & move from paper work

Therefore, many steps are needed to revamp the steel frame of India. Lateral entry is nonetheless an important step.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. 'Identifying the broad contours of the 'Transformation of Aspirational Districts' programme, explain how it adopts a novel strategy to address backwardness. **(250 words)** **15**

'आकांक्षी जिलों के रूपांतरण' कार्यक्रम की व्यापक रूपरेखा की पहचान करते हुए, व्याख्या कीजिए कि यह पिछड़ेपन से निपटने के लिए किस प्रकार नवीन रणनीति अपनाता है।

A country cannot truly progress without the progress of its most backward regions. To strike at this, the Transformation of Aspirational Districts programme (TOAD) has been undertaken by Niti Ayog.

It identifies 115 most backward districts from all states (except Goa) and aims to bring speedy development in these districts.

It has specific features which are a novel strategy:

① It adopts a 3Cs model

Convergency — of all schemes & levels of governance

Aspirational districts

Collaboration — All three levels of government

Competition — Among the districts

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

It aims to converge all the ~~schemes~~ major schemes at all three levels of government & aims to push the districts into action by a spirit of competition

→ district-wise rankings

→ distance to frontiers rating

(2) It appoints PRABHARI Officers (joint secretaries) who will monitor the programs by visiting districts twice a month

↓

this is the point of convergence at all 3 levels like never before

(3) It does not bring any new schemes or separate funds as is the usual case. Rather adopts novel approach to use the EXISTING FUNDS in the best possible manner.

(4) It has identified 5 special areas of focus :

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Health
- Education
- Financial inclusion
- Infrastructure
- Water & sanitation

(5) The local govt is also joining hands with the local NGOs such as PARIMAL foundation to deliver targetted services

(6) Finally, it aims to foster a spirit of COMPETITIVE COOPERATIVE FEDERALISM by giving district wise rankings.

Thus, this programme adopts a novel approach where all the stakeholders → different ministries
→ All 3 levels of governments
→ civil society
→ private sector

are working ~~together~~ together to turn these ~~deprived~~ districts into a developed modern aspirational districts – a much novel approach.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. How did India fare on the Millennium Development Goals related to health? In this regard, identify the relevant Sustainable Development Goals and evaluate India's capacity to meet them. **(250 words)** **15**

स्वास्थ्य से संबंधित सहस्राब्दी विकास लक्ष्यों पर भारत का प्रदर्शन कैसा रहा? इस संबंध में, प्रासंगिक संधारणीय विकास लक्ष्यों की पहचान कीजिए और उन्हें पूरा करने में भारत की क्षमता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

The Millennium development Goals (2000 - 2015) ~~that~~ was the first attempt at moving the world towards common goals.

Among various goals, there were goals on health:

→ reduce child mortality
→ improve nutrition levels
→ reduce the spread of communicable diseases
→ Free from diseases like Malaria, polio & tuberculosis
→ Access to safe drinking water and sanitation.
→ Improve the health of women & adolescent girls.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

India worked on many fronts to achieve these goals with the following performance:

→ India reduced the IMR levels to 37 per 1000 births.

→ Stunting reduced to 35% and wasting to 21%.

→ Maternal mortality reduced to 130 per 100,000 births.

→ India eradicated polio, however eradication of tuberculosis is still a long lost dream

→ many steps have been taken to promote safe drinking water such as National Rural Drinking Water Programme.

However, still 75% households do not have access to drinking water at premises

→ Anaemia levels in women have reduced

→ Universal immunization has reduced diseases.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However, still India has a long way to go as their number of persons with poor health is ~~too~~ large

→ high out of pocket expenses
→ rise of non-communicable diseases
→ Anti-microbial resistance
→ low insurance penetration

Thus now India is working towards achieving the SDGs:

→ SDG 2: zero hunger
→ SDG 3: Good Health & Well being.
→ SDG 6: Clean water & sanitation

India is building its capacity to achieve them.

→ National Health policy seeks to increase health budget to 2.5% GDP
→ Ayushman Bharat seeks to strengthen all 3 levels of healthcare
→ Swach Bharat Abhiyan.

Thus, with strong will power, India can achieve the SDG by 2030.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. What are the different rights recognized under the Forest Rights Act, 2006? Highlight the gaps in the implementation of community forest rights and community forest resource rights granted under the Forest Rights Act. Also, suggest measures to address the current scenario. **(250 words)** **15**

वन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2006 के अंतर्गत मान्यता प्राप्त विभिन्न अधिकार क्या हैं? वन अधिकार अधिनियम के अंतर्गत प्रदान किए गए सामुदायिक वन अधिकारों और सामुदायिक वन संसाधन अधिकारों के कार्यान्वयन में अंतरालों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, वर्तमान परिदृश्य को संबोधित करने के उपाय भी सुझाइए।

Forest rights Act 2006 was brought to remedy the years of injustice done to the forest community & tribal populations where their traditional rights with forest were taken away.

Rights recognised under FRA 2006:

→ Right to community ownership of forest land

→ Right of individuals to own lands

→ Right to use the minor forest produce for livelihood

→ Right to stay & live in forest areas

→ Powers to Gram Sabha to enforce these rights.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Right of communities to forest resources

Thus, the act seeks to bring back the ~~my~~ traditional rights of community ownership & use of forests.

However, there are GAPs in implementation:

i) High pendency of claims with Gram Sabha

ii) Lack of documentary & other proofs with communities to prove their ownership rights

iii) Fake documents prepared by vested groups to claim rights

iv) Gram Sabha does not have the resources to ensure fair allocation of lands.

v) Lack of awareness among the real beneficiaries about the Act.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

vi) Increasing corruption & demands for bribes to implement it.
vii) Conflict with other laws → Wildlife Act

Thus, though a robust legislation, it has failed to achieve its mark.

The following can be done:

→ A clear priority among laws related to wildlife conservation & FRA needs to be established in the light of recent removal of Mankidia tribe from the forests of Odisha (Tiger reserve)

→ Documentary proofs requirement must be made flexible.

→ Accompany this with strong vigilance to weed out fake claims.

→ Awareness among tribals about the act is a must. VAL Civil Societies for it.

→ Empower Gram Sabha with funds & function abos.

These steps are needed to ensure that the traditional rights are fully restored to tribals.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Progress in India-US ties has been accompanied by equally significant divergences on important issues. Examine in the context of recent developments. **(250 words)** 15

भारत-अमेरिका संबंधों में प्रगति समान रूप से महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों पर उल्लेखनीय असहमति के साथ हुई है। हाल के घटनाक्रमों के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

India & US have shared a long history of relations & have seen ups & downs. However, recent years have seen a convergence of interest & strengthening of ties:

① Collective Action against terrorism especially after 9/11 attacks

② Both have called out Pakistan to mend its ways of promoting safe haven to terrorists

③ Both believe in open sea lanes of communication & navigation & have pledged for a free & open indo pacific.

④ On Military & Defence ties:
→ a Defence Framework

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Agreement has been renewed for 10 more years upto 2025

→ Bilateral & multilateral exercises such as MALABAR exercise

→ Signing of 2 out of 4 foundational defence agreements with LEMOEA the recent one

→ India has bought weapons & other systems such as Guardian drones.

(5) A strengthening of ties was seen with India being given the strategic defence partner position

(6) Recently US granted a status equal to NATO partners to India

(7) Culturally - India's 2nd largest diaspora population & remittances comes from US

(8) Trade ties have been strengthening

(9) US called on India to play more role in Afghanistan.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However, there have also been divergences on many issues:

① WTO – USA has blocked resolution of Doha Rounds & peace clause not, public food stockholding

② ISRAEL – USA declared Jerusalem as Israel's capital. This goes against India's position on this.

③ Disputes – USA took India to WTO dispute resolution for local content requirement in solar equipments

④ CAATSA – The recent US law is a threat to Indo-Russia & Indo-Iran ties.

⑤ IRAN – While US sees Iran with suspicion & imposes sanctions, India wants to have good relations.

⑥ CLIMATE CHANGE – While US president does not believe in seriousness of climate change, India is taking all steps towards it such as Solar Alliance

Thus, Indo-US relations is a mixed bag of relations. However, both have done well to avoid them from affecting them.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Despite bonhomie, the structural differences between Indian and Israeli national security situations, their worldviews and absence of explicitly shared enemies limit stronger strategic rapprochement. Critically discuss.

(250 words) 15

सौहार्दपूर्ण संबंधों के बावजूद, भारतीय और इज़राइली राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा परिस्थितियों के मध्य संरचनात्मक अंतर, उनके वैश्विक दृष्टिकोण और स्पष्ट रूप से साझा शत्रुओं की अनुपस्थिति मजबूत रणनीतिक मैत्री को सीमित करती है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian & Israel relations started slowly with India establishing its diplomatic mission only in 1992. However recent years have seen a resurgence in relations:

i) Strong investment promotions & support to Indian start ups under i-Create

ii) Centres of Excellence in Agriculture opened in India by Israel

iii) Technology transfer from Israel in desalinisation, & micro irrigation.

iv) Defence ties → Blue Flag exercise
→ second largest weapon provider to India
→ Spike missiles

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The strengthening relations can be seen from the recent visit by 1st ever PM from India to Israel & de-hyphenation of relations between India — Israel & Palestine.

However, there are certain limits to development of stronger strategic ties.

(I) DIFFERENCES IN Indian & Israeli National Security Situations

→ While Israel has threats from Arab Nations including Iran, & Hamas (Palestinian groups), India seeks to maintain cordial relations with Arab nations due to oil needs

→ India was among the 1st non-Arab nations to recognise Palestine

→ on the other hand, Israel needs the support of nations such as China & cannot converge with India on this point.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(II) Differences in Worldviews

→ Israel is not accommodative of diversity as seen from recent actions.

→ It is against recognition of Palestine

→ It is allied to support groups against Arabs nations.

→ It has encroached on neighbour lands

→ This goes against Indian Vision of respecting diversity, recognising Palestine, non-aggression & maintenance of peace

(III] Absence of Explicity shared enemies

→ Both Israel & India have separate sets of adversary powers

Israel : Arab Nations, Palestine

India : Pakistan, China.

→ To make matters worse, both need the support from each other's adversaries which prevents both of them in strengthening their relations.

Thus, while both nation have much to offer to each other, they are restricted due to many factors.

2 state solution might help in convergence of some issues.

91

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1068)

Name of Candidate	Vaishali Singh		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	33161
Center	DRM	Date	Sept 9, 2018

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, Ist Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. There are many challenges in sustainably scaling up renewable energy in India. Analyse. Also, discuss what can be done to address these challenges. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा को संधारणीय रूप से बढ़ाने में कई चुनौतियां हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है।

Renewable Energy is today's tool to deal with climate change & yet it only forms 12% of India's energy matrix.

This is because of many challenges that it faces:

1) Lack of domestic capacity to manufacture the parts locally.
2) Poor resource stockpile in India for Lithium — essential for solar cells & panels
3) Non-connection of renewable energy to grid networks — limits its use. as it restricts the sale of surplus by private entities & thus discourages due to high cost
4) Lack of technology for storage of renewable energy — limits the viability of solar power at night.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5) High costs — not justified by very little benefit

6) Lack of awareness among households & industries about benefits & cost savings by going solar.

7) Lack of coordination between states and lack of dedicated policies to utilise potential.

Thus need to be addressed to ensure that limited scope of renewable energy is scaled up:

→ invest in technologies to make storage of electricity possible to expand its profitability.

→ Centre must coordinate with all states to make them use their potential in wind, solar, small hydro energy

→ India must enter into bilateral agreements with Chile & Bolivia for import of lithium to accentuate domestic manufacturing

→ The green grid network project being undertaken must be ramped up.

Thus measures can ensure sustainable scaling of renewable energy. Kusum scheme is one such example.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. The policies and indicators introduced by the government, in recent times, to finance urban development in India are key in addressing the existing challenges. Discuss with special reference to municipal bonds.

(150 words) 10

हाल ही में, भारत में शहरी विकास का वित्त पोषण करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा आरंभ की गई नीतियां और संकेतक वर्तमान चुनौतियों से निपटने हेतु महत्वपूर्ण हैं। नगरपालिका बंधपत्रों (म्युनिसिपल बॉण्ड) के विशेष संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

The Urban development faces key challenges in terms of lack of finances with the urban local bodies which have the lion's share of responsibility in Urban development.

Realising this the government have taken steps to deal with this:

i) Increased budget allocations by states to local bodies.

ii) Schemes like AMRUT & SMART Cities have also led to greater flow of finances for urban development.

iii) Several schemes for urban development such as PM Awas Yojana, Saubhagya, Swach Bharat - Urban programmes are ~~bria~~ financing the much needed urban development.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

iv) A major step has been allowing the local urban bodies to raise money through MUNICIPAL BONDS

→ This enables urban local bodies to raise funds from the debt market

→ RBI has set up guidelines to promote the use of bonds

→ Government has promoted CRISIL & other bodies to rate the municipalities which can be an indicator of credit worthiness

→ This can raise huge funds needed for urban development & provide the flexibility in use as per needs.

Recently, Pune raised huge sums from municipal bonds for transport system & also ranks no 1 on ASICS rankings.

However municipal bonds face challenges:

→ lack of credit worthiness
→ poor accountability
→ difficult procedures
→ under utilisation

This must be ~~[illegible]~~ addressed to promote municipal bonds which are currently under-used.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. With a number of issues continuing to be a roadblock, a large section of India's rural population is still 'financially excluded'. Discuss. Analyse how these issues can be addressed and the measures taken by the government and RBI recently in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

कई मुद्दों के लगातार अवरोध बने रहने से भारत की ग्रामीण जनसंख्या का एक बड़ा हिस्सा अभी भी 'वित्तीय रूप से अपवर्जित' है। चर्चा कीजिए। इन मुद्दों से कैसे निपटा जा सकता है और हाल ही में सरकार तथा RBI द्वारा इस संबंध में उठाए गए कदमों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

For financial inclusion to become a reality, the majority population residing in rural India needs to be included.

Issues in this:

1) SHGs have limited potential for financial inclusion
2) Still many ~~banks~~ villages dont have brick & mortar bank branches
3) lack of internet connectivity for promoting internet banking & providing benefits of government schemes
4) Digital illiteracy
5) lack of ~~trust~~ trust in modern ways of banking.
6) Exploitation by money lenders
7) Lack of collateral for loans

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

These issues can be addressed by a mix of steps:

i) RBI approved Payment banks (composition of 25% branches in rural areas) & small banks — cater to rural areas

ii) Expanding scope of banking correspondents

iii) opening more common service centres to provide financial services

iv) Expand the reach of SHG.
Eg: Odisha has recently decided to use SHG for financial inclusion

v) Bharatnet will provide the much needed internet connectivity.

vi) PM Gramin Digital Literacy scheme (PM DISHA)

vii) MUDRA scheme — for collateral free loans

viii) Trinity of JAM — Jan Dhan Mobile & Aadhar & Direct benefit transfer

Thus many steps are being taken & many more can be taken to enhance rural financial inclusion.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. What do you understand by the term 'Environmental Accounting'? Discussing the rationale behind introducing environmental accounting, highlight its status in India. **(150 words) 10**

'पर्यावरणीय लेखांकन' पद से आप क्या समझते हैं? पर्यावरणीय लेखांकन आरंभ करने के औचित्य की चर्चा करते हुए, भारत में इसकी स्थिति पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Environmental accounting means ~~traing~~ tracing environment costs of certain activities and including them in the pricing of their products

RATIONALE

→ to identify the environmental costs of the activities.

→ to make our process, marketing & other systems sensitive to environmental damage

→ To discourage environmental damage as environmental activity will add to cost of products

→ This will helps us lead towards sustainable development by bringing in a consciousness of responsible consumption.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Thus to make our process environment friendly we first need to identify the environmental cost → only then can mitigating of the same can be done.

STATUS IN INDIA

→ This hasn't taken off to a great extent.

→ Some steps are being taken by private manufacturers like ITC.

→ But government policies such as Carbon Tax, ~~tax~~ high taxes on petrol are a kind of method of imposing environmental accounting

→ Mahindra & Mahindra became the first country in India to go for carbon pricing.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. While access to irrigation is important, efficiency of water use is equally, if not more, crucial. Examine. **(150 words) 10**

जहाँ सिंचाई तक पहुँच महत्वपूर्ण है, वहीं जल उपयोग दक्षता भी यदि अधिक नहीं तो उतनी ही महत्वपूर्ण है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Water resources are limited but our needs are not. India has merely 4% of fresh water resources to support 16% population. And in this agriculture uses almost 87% of ground water extraction.

While access to irrigation is important for agriculture → 53% land has no irrigation
→ high dependency on rains
→ temporal & spatial distribution of rains hampers yield

Efficiency of water use becomes even more important → limited water resources
→ For long term sustaininess
→ non-efficient use such as flood irrigation is degrading soil, causing water pollution from runoffs → further reducing water availability & hampering sustainable agriculture.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

In light of this govt is taking steps to not only ensure access to irrigation but also efficiency of water use:

→ PM Krishi Sichai Yojana aims to provide — Har Khet ko pani (access)
— Per drop more crop (efficiency)

→ MS Swaminathan report on Per drop more crop suggested use of micro irrigation technique such as drip irrigation, sprinklers.

→ Bilateral deal with Israel for import of micro irrigation technology

→ Equipments for micro irrigation must be provided at subsidised rates.

→ Promoting water use efficiency through awareness programme & extension service to promote benefits
- higher productivity
- better soil quality
- less use of fertilizer

Thus, we need to then focus on ~~micro~~ - water use efficiency to not only ~~save~~ save water but increase productivity.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. For a holistic approach to disaster risk reduction, there is a need to mainstream indigenous traditional knowledge and link it with modern technologies. Analyse. **(150 words) 10**

आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण के एक समग्र दृष्टिकोण के लिए, देशज पारंपरिक ज्ञान को मुख्यधारा में लाने और उसे आधुनिक तकनीकों से जोड़ने की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. What do you understand by food irradiation? Highlighting some of its unique applications, examine its relevance for India. **(150 words) 10**

खाद्य विकिरण (food irradiation) से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसके कुछ विशिष्ट अनुप्रयोगों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत के लिए इसकी प्रासंगिकता का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Food irradiation is the technique of treating food with radiations for
→ increasing shelf life of products
→ kill germs & other microbes
→ make food safe for consumers

It is of extreme relevance in India:
→ spoilage of food happens at large scale.
→ tropical weather in India ~~and~~ increases microbial activity
→ Due to large size of India, food takes longer to travel thus long shelf life can help
→ It can also improve the quality of Indian packaged food for purpose of exports – as Indian food is often rejected for being unsafe.

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Some of its unique applications are:

→ it can eliminate risk of food borne disease

→ it can arrest maturation or sprouting of food

→ It can be used to create food for medical purposes

However, the food once irradiated must be sterilised to remove harms

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Whereas misuse of technology has abetted the spread of fake news, it is with the aid of technology that this menace can be curbed. Elaborate.

(150 words) 10

जहां प्रौद्योगिकी के दुरुपयोग ने फेक न्यूज़ (झूठे समाचारों) के प्रसार को बढ़ावा दिया है, वहीं प्रौद्योगिकी की सहायता से ही इस खतरे पर अंकुश भी लगाया जा सकता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Fake news is a menace today which is not only threatening democracy, election process but it is also being used to spread hatred & insecurity into lynchings.

Misuse of technology has abetted:

→ Fake news on social media spreads like wildfire without corroboration.

→ Standards of news safety are not applicable to social media.

→ Increasing access to mobile phones has increased scope of spread of fake news through whatsapp

→ The originator of fake news is able to retain anonymity online ~~thus~~ ~~abetting~~ thus technology abetting fake news

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However, this technology itself can be used to curb this menace:

→ Using tracking software to track the originator

→ Government can use the very same social media, like done by Telangana Government, to reach out to people regarding fake news

→ Whatsapp has come up with tools to identify forwarded messages to alert the receivers of fake news

→ ~~Alog~~ Algorithms can be built in the form of BOTNETS to sieve through loads of news for eliminating fake news.

This can helps eliminate the problems of fake news just like it aborted it in the first place. Plugging the loopholes will curtail fake news

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Explain the salient features of the recently established Defence Planning Committee. How can it help in credible defence preparedness?

(150 words) 10

हाल ही में गठित रक्षा नियोजन समिति (डिफेंस प्लानिंग कमेटी) की प्रमुख विशेषताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए। यह विश्वसनीय रक्षा तैयारी में कैसे सहायता कर सकता है?

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Recent reports of Maoist leaders having amassed huge assets in property and cash underlines the significance of probing the funding network as part of counter-terrorism efforts. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

संपत्ति और नकदी के रूप में विशाल परिसंपत्तियां एकत्रित करने वाले माओवादी नेताओं की हालिया रिपोर्टों ने आतंकवाद-रोधी प्रयासों के भाग के रूप में वित्त पोषण नेटवर्क की जाँच करने का महत्व रेखांकित किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The difficulties in urbanization of maoist, recent reports of huge assets held by Maoist leaders reflects the role that money plays in furthering maoist activities:

→ provides them the means of sustainence without government support

→ Neighbouring countries also run proxy wars by pumping in fake currencies.

→ Money is essential for ~~buying~~
- buying arms
- recruiting more maoist.

→ Constant flow of money also incentivises the maoists to continue with their maoists activities
↳ furthers it

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Therefore it becomes crucial to deal with funding networks as part of counter-terrorism:

→ demonetisation saw a fall in terrorists & LWE activities.

→ Vigilance for fake currency.

→ Dealing with porous borders to prevent smuggling of money

→ money laundering provisions need strengthening.

Thus steps can go a long way to a possible complete irradiation of terror & naxal in India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Not only do services MSMEs contribute mightily to the overall GDP growth, they have a powerful, multiplier impact on the local economies as well. Elaborating on the statement, highlight the problems faced by service sector MSMEs. How can the government make it easier for MSMEs to start and grow a business? **(250 words) 15**

MSMEs से संबद्ध सेवा उद्यम न केवल समग्र GDP संवृद्धि में बहुत अधिक योगदान देती हैं, बल्कि उनका स्थानीय अर्थव्यवस्थाओं पर भी एक सशक्त और गुणक प्रभाव है। इस कथन का सविस्तार वर्णन करते हुए, MSMEs सेवा क्षेत्रक द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। सरकार MSMEs के लिए किसी व्यवसाय को आरंभ करने और उसके विकास को कैसे आसान बना सकती है?

Micro, small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) owe a special place in the growth picture of the Indian economy. They contribute mightily in many respects:

→ They contribute nearly 37% of GDP

→ Employ a huge chunk of the population

→ Promote self-employment as alternate employment option.

→ Multiplier impact on the local economies.

•) They up the earning potential thus create demand

•) They supply the goods as per the local needs of market

•) This fuelling the economic growth in the local economy leading to larger savings. &

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

•) MSMEs in turn support larger industries by providing them inputs, as revealed by GST data

Thus MSPs not only contribute to GDP, but also provide employment to many, spurring the overall economic growth. & local economies.

However, they face several challenges:

i) Credit - lack of adequate institutional credit

ii) lack of skilled workforce

iii) Lack of essential facilities such as electricity

iv) Policy changes such as demonetisation affected them the most.

v) Lack of institutional support such as incubation centres to support new MSMEs

vi) lack of access to latest technologies and ICT to modernise

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However, the government can make it easier to start & grow a business in the following manner:

i) Providing access to cheap institutional credit to start & further expand business. MUDRA yojana is a good step

ii) Providing 24x7 electricity in all villages to reduce operational losses. Schemes like Saubhagya & Gram Jyoti Yojana can help.

iii) Promoting latest technologies & technology upgradation as done in the textile sector

iv) Any policy change must keep in mind the interest of MSMEs & they must be insured against losses from it

v) To promote MSMEs, government should join hands with local civil society to provide them best expertise & incubation facilities.

vi) Skilling of workforce as per market needs.

These steps can go a long way in realising the potential of MSMEs in the growth of Indian economy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Contract Farming has many advantages, however it suffers from market failures. Elaborate. What can the government do to correct problems that lead to contract failures? Also, discuss whether the Model Contract Farming Act, 2018 is a step in the right direction. **(250 words) 15**

संविदा कृषि (कॉन्ट्रैक्ट फार्मिंग) के कई लाभ हैं, हालांकि यह बाजार की विफलताओं से ग्रस्त है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। सरकार, संविदा विफलताओं का कारण बनने वाली समस्याओं को ठीक करने हेतु क्या कर सकती है? साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या मॉडल संविदा कृषि अधिनियम, 2018 सही दिशा में उठाया गया एक कदम है।

Contract Farming is farming done based on pre-harvest agreements between the farmers & the buyer.

It has many ADVANTAGES:

i) The farmers can fetch better prices for produce than in Mandis

ii) It supports growth of food processing industry by ensuring timely adequate farm produce

iii) Farmers can directly sell to buyers thus reducing exploitation by middlemen

iv) It can help in better crop planning and management & provides an assurance to farmers.

v) The buyer will support the farmer in the process to ensure good produce by providing aids to farmers such as extension

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However it suffers from market failures:

1) Many times buyer refuses to buy produce if it turns out low in quality or quantity

2) There is uncertainty ~~over~~ of compensation in case of destruction of produce due to disasters.

3) The APMC Act acts as hindrance to direct selling & contract farming is limited

4) Buyers at times subject farmers to undue pressures & exploit them as farmers get tied to buyers

5) It also impacts soil health due to monoculture - reducing productivity

The Government can do the following to prevent contract failures:

1) Make buying produce mandatory
2) Regulatory & monitoring body
3) Insurance to farmers against risk.
4) Make policy changes to expand its scope so that farmers have better choices

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It is in this regard that the government has come up with Model Contract Farming Act 2018:

1) Mandates compulsory buying of entire produce.
2) The contracts will be registered with local bodies & monitored
3) Dispute resolution mechanism at local level
4) Insurance to farmers
5) The buyers cannot buy the land of farmers
6) It is outside the purview of APMC
7) It has expanded the scope to include farm produce, livestock, fisheries, etc

Thus, the new model Act aims to attack at the causes of market failures & is definitely a step in right direction as it safeguards farmers. However, the centre must ensure that this is incorporated by states.

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13. Suggest the measures needed to improve the employability of labour force as well as increasing number of employment opportunities in light of structural changes being brought by disruptive technologies.

(250 words) 15

विघटनकारी प्रौद्योगिकियों (डिस्रप्टिव टेक्नोलॉजी) द्वारा लाए जा रहे संरचनात्मक परिवर्तनों के प्रकाश में श्रम बल की नियोजनीयता में सुधार लाने के साथ-साथ रोजगार अवसरों की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

World Bank has projected that Artificial intelligence might affect nearly 69% jobs in India. This has resulted in a vacuum against the coming of disruptive technologies like automation, AI, blockchain, etc.

However, technology & humans have evolved together for many years & one cannot not accept these disruptive technologies. Rather the need is to adapt to these to bring maximum benefits.

IMPROVING EMPLOYABILITY OF LABOUR FORCE

→ Changes in technology turn the risk of
→ rendering workforce's skills obsolete
→ Training & skilling obsolete -

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Thus the following can be done:

① Re-skilling the workforce as per changing technology

② Re-train the trainers & teachers granting vocational training.

③ Use the disruptive technologies to the benefit of workforce.
For instance, use virtual reality to create virtual work spaces to train better

④ Identifying new sets of skills that are needed such as data analytics & mould our skilling programmes around it.

INCREASING NUMBER OF EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES:

While disruptive technologies do take away certain jobs that can be now performed by machines, it can be dealt with:

① Every technology brings with it more scope. For instance, more job opportunity for data analytics after IoT.

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Similarly AI, internet of things will require more programmers & thus these new job demands should be captured

(2) Some jobs that require human touch & emotions cannot be replaced by technologies. So target such jobs such as doctors, care providers, hospitality, etc.

(3) Technology can increase self-employment opportunities. Incubation centres & support infrastructure can help realise this potential.

These steps can be taken to ensure that technologies, like every time, remain a more small disruption & rather provide more employment options.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. India's trade policy in agriculture, marred by ad-hocism and pro-consumer bias, has constrained realization of export potential, and prevented the farmers from reaping the benefits. Examine the statement and discuss ways, including government initiatives, to improve agricultural exports.

(250 words) 15

तदर्थता और उपभोक्ता समर्थक पक्षपात से प्रभावित, कृषि में भारत की व्यापार नीति ने निर्यात सामर्थ्य की प्राप्ति को बाधित किया है तथा किसानों को लाभ उठाने से रोका है। इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए और सरकारी पहलों सहित कृषि निर्यात में सुधार लाने के तरीकों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

International trade opens many opportunity for the local manufacturers & producers however India's trade policy in agriculture has constrained the potential of export for farmers :

→ Policy measures such as Minimum Export Price make our agricultural products non-competitive

→ Restrictions on quantity that can be exported to ensure enough surplus for domestic consumers, leads to losses for farmers
↳ also disincentivises from producing more

→ Ad-hoc changes in the export policy regarding quantity, price & types of products that can be exported discourages farmers from

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

taking the risk of producing for export

→ Further, ad-hoc import policies such as bilateral agreement for import of pulses as done recently, ~~may~~ though reduces the prices for the consumers → it leads to distress sales for farmers.

Thus the ad-hoc nature of trade policy and over-emphasis on ensuring low price food for consumers is doing more harm to farmers:

→ wastage of extra surplus which they cannot export

→ Forced to sell at low prices in Mandis

→ Do not have access to better markets & prices abroad

→ Erratic policies also prevents them from becoming part of global value chains due to uncertainty of supply.

This is the reason that despite being one of the largest producers of agri products our contribution to international trade is less than 5%.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

How to improve Agricultural exports:

1) Have a proper policy in place in place of ad-hocism

2) organise international agriculture melas to help connect farmers with global value chains.

3) Promote Indian products under "produced in India" brand.

4) Focus on international demand for organic produce. Parampagat Krishi Yojana is right step.

5) Improve the quality of produce to meet the international standards of sanitary & phyto-sanitary reqs. The Pashu Sanjeevani Yojana tackles this issue.

6) Promote export interests of farmers in bilateral & multi lateral trade agreements. Recent agreement with China which allowed export of all rice variety is a heart warming step.

Such steps can make a brand for agricultural products from India & help exports & farmers reach their true potential.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Is currency exchange rate a suitable measure of relative economic performance of countries? Despite improving macro-economic fundamentals, trade deficit in India continues to widen. Bring out the factors responsible for this situation. **(250 words) 15**

क्या मुद्रा विनिमय दर देशों के सापेक्ष आर्थिक प्रदर्शन की एक उपयुक्त माप है? मैक्रो इकनॉमिक फंडामेंटल्स (समष्टि-आर्थिक आधारों) में सुधार के बावजूद, भारत में व्यापार घाटा निरंतर बढ़ा है। इस स्थिति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों को प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Currency exchange rate determines the rate at which various currencies can exchange with each other. It reflects the relative strength & weakness of a currency.

The currency exchange rate is often considered a suitable measure of relative economic ~~tran~~ performance of countries:

→ determines the strength of currency in international market.

→ Reflects the acceptability of currency

→ a good / lower exchange rate is an indication of larger foreign investments, thus reflecting economic performance

→ It also reflects the strength of economic situation in the country to prevent capital flight & retain

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ It also reflects robust trade where exports are more than imports

However, not always does currency exchange rate reflect the economic performance, as it also depends on other factors:

→ the exchange rate policy in the country.

→ many times the central bank manages the exchange rate artificially. (As often done by China)

→ Sudden rise or fall of essential import items such as oil can impact the exchange rate in volatile manner.

→ Often, exchange rates change in other countries impacts exchange rates in others.
For instance, Fall in turkish currency has weakened Indian currency.

Therefore, in the highly globalised & connected world today the exchange rate though is an indication of performance of economy but it not the complete picture

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Despite improving macro-economic fundamentals (GDP rising, debt falling), trade deficit in India continues to widen: due to following factors:

→ Rise in prices of crude oil has increased the import bill

→ Rise in prices of other key import items such as jewellery, gold, silver, electronics (as noted by economic survey)

→ A strong rupee for the most part of 2017 made the exports expensive and imports cheaper — thus making Indian goods non-competitive.

→ Further, Indian exports are losing market share to fast emerging exports from Vietnam, Bangladesh especially in textile sector (Economic Survey)

⇒ Furthermore, Indian exports have not been able to take advantage of global value chains.

Due to these reasons, our import costs have been more than export benefits thus widening the trade deficit. However, the same can be reversed with changes in policy.

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16. It will take much more than relief packages to address the problems being faced by the sugar industry in India. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारत में चीनी उद्योग द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए राहत पैकेज से आगे और कुछ करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The sugar industry is one of the major industries in India and is mostly located in → UP
→ Maharashtra
→ Tamil Nadu.

However, of late the sugar industry has been facing various challenges:

→ Lack of sufficient good quality sugarcane

⇒ Fluctuations in supply due to variability of rainfall & failure of irrigation

⇒ Mounting debts & inability to pay the fair & remunerative price
↳ further discouraging farmers to produce.

⇒ Lack of infrastructure such as 24x7 electricity and latest technology.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

⇒ lack of sufficient workforce due to seasonal nature of work

⇒ High competition from good quality imports.

⇒ limited export options due to limits on stockpiling & inability to meet international standards.

Thus, what the sugar industry is facing is not merely a case of crisis but a deep structural problem → which cannot be remedied with mere relief package.

Further steps needed:

i) The problems of contract farming need to be remedied. The new model Act can go a long way

ii) There is a need to secure the agricultural produce of sugarcane by → providing better irrigation facilities as they require large amounts of water

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ better cropping pattern to encourage sugarcane in water sufficient areas & discourage in water deficient.

iii) Instead of debt relief packages what is needed is better access to institutional credit & better guidance on its investment.

iv) The Fair & Remunerative price policy needs to be looked into.

v) Export opportunities should be widened to provide alternative markets & better price discovery.

These steps can help the sugar industry come out of crisis & return to being the vibrant industry that it always has been.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. NAPCC, almost 10 years old and formulated with lofty objectives, has not served as the best answer to cope with the impacts of climate change. Critically discuss. **(250 words) 15**

लगभग 10 वर्ष पुराने और उत्कृष्ट लक्ष्यों के साथ सूत्रबद्ध, NAPCC ने जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभावों का सामना करने संबंधी सर्वोत्तम अनुक्रिया के रूप में कार्य नहीं किया है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

The National Action Plan for Climate Change (NAPCC) was formulated almost 10 years ago ~~with~~ as India's response to the problem of climate change.

It had four - teaching objectives to tackle the menace of climate change:

i) Inclusive & sustainable development strategy for poor's protection.

ii) Cost effective strategy to end use demand side management

iii) Deployment of appropriate technologies for extreme adaptation & mitigation of green house gases

iv) These objectives were bundled into 8 missions such as missions on Green India, water, solar energy, sustainable Agriculture, etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Though it was an early response, the NAPCC's design & implementation faces challenges which limits its ability to cope with impacts of climate change:

→ It is formulated in over-arching terms without indicating specifics

→ Climate change requires deeper understanding of problems & targetted action. Amidst the lofty objectives of NAPCC — targetted action was lost.

→ Further, the challenges of climate change are increasing every day. There is a need to update this plan made in 2008.

→ ~~The~~ To cope with impacts of climate change there is a need to involve people at the very grass root level & build their capacity → something that the plan lacks.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ The plan with its 8 missions under different ministries creates problem of coordination & a single minded action.

Thus, in light of these the NAPCC must be relooked:

→ incorporate other issues such as waste to energy, coastal issues due to climate change etc.

→ Centre's plan to introduce 3 new missions is a good step
  ↳ missions on health, waste & wind
  ↳ will make the plan more holistic

→ There must be synchronisation in command for implementation of plan

→ Time bound specific targets must be incorporated & accountability must be fixed.

This can make the NAPCC better equipped to deal with climate change.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Proliferation of nuclear weapons and the threat of their use are key concerns for global security nonetheless existing international arrangements seem to be ineffective. Comment. Also, identify the salient features of India's policy in this context and discuss whether India should join the NPT in the current form. **(250 words) 15**

परमाणु हथियारों का प्रसार और उनके उपयोग का खतरा वैश्विक सुरक्षा की प्रमुख चिंताएं हैं, इसके बिना वर्तमान अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था अप्रभावी प्रतीत होती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में भारत की नीति की प्रमुख विशेषताओं को चिन्हित कीजिए तथा चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत को वर्तमान प्रारूप वाले NPT में सम्मिलित होना चाहिए।

The exchange of heated words between American President Donald Trump & North Korean leader Kim Jong regarding the size of their nuclear weapons made the threat of nuclear warfare alive yet again. It reminded us of the Cuban crisis that almost led to nuclear war.

This raises key concerns for global security:

i) Proliferation of nuclear weapons by authoritarian powers like North Korea with little international control over them.

ii) Loose talks & threats of use of such weapons
↳ Pakistan's foreign minister had threatened India

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ North Korea & US threatened each other

iii) Development of new technologies such as tactical nuclear weapons lower the threshold for their use.

iv) Proliferation of nuclear weapons might drive non-nuclear states such as Japan & South Korea to go nuclear for safety.

There are various mechanism in place such as:

i) Non-proliferation treaty
ii) Comprehensive Test Ban treaty
iii) Export control regimes such as Nuclear Suppliers Group
iv) Regional Agreements such as JPOA between P5+1+EU and Iran

However these seem to be ineffective:

i) These measures dont talk of complete nuclear disarmament
ii) Allows the P5 countries to retain weapons — which remains a threat to others such as to India from China
iii) These have been unable to bring all countries on board such as India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

iv) Havant but also to control the proliferation.

It is due to the failure of these that the UN recently adopted the Treaty For Prohibition of Nuclear Arms for complete disarmament but none of the P5 countries have signed it.

In response to all this; salient features of India's nuclear policy:

i) No ~~first~~ First use doctrine
ii) Only for deterrence
iii) Will use only when another country uses nuclear weapons
iv) Demand for complete disarmament by all.

India didn't join NPT as it was not an equal treaty & allowed P5 countries to retain weapons. It didn't have provision for complete disarmament. Without these being rectified India must not sign the treaty.

Non-signing of NPT has not done much harm to India's civil nuclear prospects as the world has recognised India as a responsible power.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. The maritime security domain requires collective multilateral and regional cooperation to combat non traditional threats. Discuss in the context of threats in the Western Indian Ocean and the recent amendments in the Djibouti Code of Conduct.

(250 words) 15

समुद्री सुरक्षा प्रक्षेत्र (डोमेन) गैर-परंपरागत खतरों का सामना करने हेतु सामूहिक बहुपक्षीय और क्षेत्रीय सहयोग की मांग करता है। पश्चिमी हिंद महासागर में खतरों और जिबूती आचरण संहिता में हालिया संशोधन के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

The vast oceans surrounding India & the rest of world have thrown upon us various NON-TRADITIONAL THREATS

1) Piracy 2) Smuggling 3) Trafficking 4) Others

To tackle them what is needed is collective multilateral & regional cooperation:

1) Crimes like piracy are international crimes against humanity & are often carried out in international waters

↓

Thus necessitating action by the world as a whole, especially regional cooperation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Due to vastness of oceans it is important for any one country to effectively deal with these challenges of
- scale
- reach
- capacity
- technology

3) The pirates, smugglers, traffickers have access to best technologies & have a ~~vast~~ vast worldwide network
→ This enables them to escape from jurisdictions easily.

4) These non-traditional crimes are a threat to all nations alike.
For instance, ~~the~~ smuggling from the golden crescent & golden triangle has impacted all nations.

Thus this needs coordinated effort, as is also being seen:

→ Indian navy conducts anti-piracy operations in Western Indian Ocean & the waters of Himalayas

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Urina recently aided the release of a private ship.

→ Enhanced satellite surveillance & data is enabling the littoral states of western Indian ocean to deal with.

→ India has signed bilateral agreements with Bangladesh to deal with mising threats of non-traditional maritime crime in Eastern Indian Ocean.

→ The Djibouti Code of Conduct is also an example of setting international standards

↓

•) Provides guidelines to various ships from different nations to effectively prevent ~~pir~~ piracy

•) Also provides common operating procedure guidelines to navies operating in the region

All these steps can collectively lead to resolution of the non-traditional threats

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. India's space programme was initiated with the vision of utilising outer space for peaceful purposes, however with changing times it has the potential to play a significant role in strengthening security capabilities of India. Discuss with adequate examples. **(250 words) 15**

भारत का अंतरिक्ष कार्यक्रम, शांतिपूर्ण उद्देश्यों हेतु बाह्य अंतरिक्ष का उपयोग करने के दृष्टिकोण के साथ आरंभ किया गया था, हालांकि बदलते समय के साथ इसमें भारत की सुरक्षा क्षमताओं को मजबूत बनाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाने की क्षमता है। यथोचित उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

India's space program spearheaded by ISRO was initiated with the vision of using outer space for peaceful purposes and has been done so for long:

→ use of INSAT & GSAT satellites for communication purpose & weather forecast.

→ Using landsat, cartosat, Resource-sat & others for imaging, observation & weather forecast

→ It sent missions to Mars & the moon (Chandrayaan & Mangalyaan) to look for possibility of existence of water & light.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However, with changing times India's space programme has potential to play significant role in strengthening capabilities of security infrastructure:

→ Imaging satellites can provide reconnaissance services

→ Refusal by US to aid India during the Kargil war to identify the position of infiltrators was a wake up call to build own capabilities.

→ Satellites can help us man our borders in different terrains & identify infiltration in time.

→ It can also help us identify the position of terrorist camps near borders or movement of troops to help us prepare on time.

It is towards these objectives that some steps have been taken:

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

① NAVIC – India's GPS – has a section of it reserved only for military use & has restricted access

② India recently launched its only military satellite RUKMANI-1

These reflect the potential of India's space programme to beef up our security capability however we must make sure that such activities do not lead to space wars & militarisation of space itself.

192

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1071)

Name of Candidate	Vaishali Singh		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	33161
Center	ORN	Date	Sept 15, 2018

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. It has been argued that over the years there has been a steady decline in the efficacy of Parliament as an institution of accountability. Analyse and also suggest appropriate measures to address the relevant concerns.

(150 words) 10

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि वर्षों से एक जवाबदेह संस्था के रूप में संसद की प्रभावकारिता में निरंतर गिरावट आई है। विश्लेषण कीजिए और साथ ही, प्रासंगिक चिंताओं का समाधान करने हेतु उचित उपाय भी सुझाइए।

Parliament stands as an institution of accountability of executive under Article 74 & 75 of the Constitution where the executive is responsible to the parliament.

Tools of Accountability with parliament
- 1) No confidence motion
- 2) Question hours
- 3) Various motions like adjournment motion
- 4) Parliamentary committee
- 5) Engaging in debates
- 6) Passing bills & budgets

However, there has been a decline in efficacy of Parliament in Accountability:

1) The number of sitting have reduced to fewer than 100.
2) Constant disruptions saw the budget session only work for 27% time

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3) Poor quality of debates.

4) The budget 2018-19 was passed without discussion

5) Parliamentary committees dont meet often & lack expertise

6) Bills being passed under guise of money bill

7) MPs dont prepare & come for discussions on motions & bills.

MEASURES

1) Fix the number of meetings in the Constitution

2) Release the schedule of sitting at year beginning so that MPs can plan & prepare

3) Link salaries ~~wit~~ of MPs with work done.

4) Provide outside experts to committees

5) Public should raise voice as public opinion holds great power

The parliament must be mentalized as tool of effective accountability.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Panchayati raj institutions (PRIs) are simultaneously a remarkable success and a staggering failure, depending on the goalposts against which they are evaluated. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

पंचायती राज संस्थाएं (PRIs) एक उल्लेखनीय सफलता होने के साथ-साथ स्तब्धकारी विफलता भी हैं, यह केवल इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि इनका मूल्यांकन किन लक्ष्यों के आधार पर किया जा रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

PRIs were introduced by the 73rd Amendment act under part IX of the Constitution with the aim of democratic decentralisation.

In the decades of work, PRIs have been a remarkable success from the point of view of following goalpost:

1) Women empowerment with 33% reservation. Some states like Haryana & Bihar have increased to 51%.

2) Decentralisation of implementation of schemes with latest being MNREGA, PESA & other

3) Rural development by providing a strong part of administration.

4)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However, they have also been a failure in some respects:

1) Not given sufficient functions
2) Not made a part of planning
3) Have not been able to undertake many development works due to limited fiscal capacity - a part of their own doing.
4) Gram Sabhas have been unable to carry out PESA leading to movements like Pathalgarhi

Thus, PRIs have been a mixed bag of success & failure. To remedy the same there is a need to equip them with the 3Fs — Funds
Functions
Functionaries.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) is more than just the keeper of our national accounts; it is also a conscience-keeper and a watchdog. Examine the statement in light of making the auditing process more effective. **(150 words) 10**

भारत का नियंत्रक एवं महालेखा परीक्षक (CAG) केवल हमारे राष्ट्रीय खातों के रक्षक से कहीं अधिक है; यह अंत:करण का संरक्षक और वॉचडॉग (प्रहरी) भी है। लेखापरीक्षा प्रक्रिया को और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के आलोक में इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Comptroller & Auditor General of India (CAG) as provided for under Article 148 of Constitution holds an important position as bulwark of Constitution.

Functions:
- Keeper of national A/c
- Conscience keeper
- Watchdog

#Keeper of National Accounts

→ CAG makes & maintain accounts for all states (not centre)

→ CAG audits accounts of both state & centre.

→ Thus, it works like an auditor for maintenance of accounts.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Conscience Keeper

CAG not only looks at accounts from point of view of pure numbers but also

→ looks at the kind of expenses
→ keeps an eye on wasteful & unnecessary expenses - even if legal

Thus, acts as moral compass for expenses

Watchdog

CAG while auditing accounts & helping the Public Accounts Committee gives unearths scams & keeps a watch on expenses

→ As was seen in coal scam & 2G spectrum case.
→ Puts before parliament

Thus, the function that CAG performs is not a mechanical function of mere audition but that of watchdog & conscience keeper which guides the government's fiscal policies.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. The concern for transparency in political funding is at odds with the Electoral Bond Scheme notified by the government. Critically discuss.

(150 words) 10

राजनीतिक वित्तपोषण में पारदर्शिता की चिंता सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित चुनावी बॉण्ड योजना से असंगत है। समालोचनात्माक चर्चा कीजिए।

Lack of transparency in political funding is a cause of major ills in our system → Against free & fair elections
→ criminalisation
→ money capitalism
→ subverts democracy

Nearly 80% funds of political parties is from anonymous sources & this has been made possible due to many loopholes.

Electoral Bond Scheme has been brought as an answer to this:

→ Any sum more than ₹2000 can only be donated through Electoral bonds
→ Only digital transactions to only registered accounts thus curbing black money
→ only through one bank i.e. SBI,
→ Refunded in accounts of both sides

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However, it adds to problem of lack of transparency:

→ The ~~ma~~ names are not disclosed
→ any amount less than 2000 can still be paid in cash
→ It has removed the ceiling of 7.5% of corporate funding
→ It allows for potential misuse as the ruling government can access records through SBI.
→ Neither election commission nor the public can know who donated how much.

This raises further problems of transparency which must be remedied → disclose names to EC
→ ~~vio~~ electoral bonds for all amounts even Rs 1
→ ceiling on corporate donations

Even state funding of elections can be considered. We must do all that is required to make our elections free & fair to uphold democracy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Lobbying in India exists in a perennially grey legal and policy arena. In this context, discuss the need to formally recognize and regulate lobbying in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में लॉबिंग हमेशा से ही विधिक और नीतिगत क्षेत्र में अपरिभाषित रूप से विद्यमान रही है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में लॉबिंग को औपचारिक रूप से मान्यता प्रदान करने और विनियमित करने की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. More than a decade after it was passed, the implementation of the RTI Act leaves much to be desired. Comment. Also discuss the issues associated with the recent proposals to amend the RTI Act. **(150 words) 10**

पारित होने के एक दशक से भी अधिक समय बाद, RTI अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन में काफी कुछ वांछित है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। RTI अधिनियम में संशोधन के हालिया प्रस्तावों से जुड़े मुद्दों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Right to Information Act 2005 was a revolutionary act as it made the public authorities bounded by law to disclose information.

However, the implementation of Act leaves much to be desired:

1) Delays with more than 35,000 cases pending at CIC level
2) Section 8 exemptions have been misused.
3) Political parties & judiciary still outside purview of RTI despite calls from CIC
4) Targeting of RTI activists as no protection.
5) Bogus RTI applications & also a source of blackmailing.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6) Poor record keeping practices have rendered even the provided information useless.

7) The PIOs are not well trained to implement to act as per need

8) Lack of funds & functionaries with CIC & delays in appointment of CIC.

All this has hampered the goals of RTI

Problems with Recent Amendments:

~~1) Transfer of bonds of~~

1) The CIC & ICs which are at par with CECs & ECs - are sought to be changed

2) Brought under government control as they are not constitutional bodies.

Impact
- impact independence
- Against federalism as Centre will also appoint & remove SIC
- Can subvert RTI as which

Thus such amendments must be avoided

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Critically discuss the evolving policy on reservation in promotions in India with special focus on its ability to meet the objectives of social justice.

(150 words) 10

सामाजिक न्याय के उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने की इसकी क्षमता पर विशेष बल देते हुए भारत में प्रोन्नति में आरक्षण पर विकसित हो रही नीति की समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Reservation in promotion has been a bone of contention right since the time of India Sawhney case.

The SC in India Sawhney case had held that there shall be no reservation in promotion as the needs of social justice were met at the stage of entry.
Further the Supreme Court in later judgements had ruled out consequential seniority.

However, later, 77th Amendment Act & 85th Constitutional Amendment Act provided for:
→ reservation in promotion for SC&ST
→ That too with consequential seniority.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

This was upheld in NAGRAJ case.

Thus, the policy of reservation in promotion has evolved to take the following shape:

→ reservation in promotion allowed for SCs & STs

→ Not allowed for OBCs

→ consequential seniority.

The same is often challenged for:

→ its inability to meet the objective of social justice, as if reservation in jobs has not helped then promotion it can't

→ It goes against administrative efficiency needed in Article 335.

→ Further, there is a need to build capacity (Amartya Sen's capability approach) ~~the~~ for true social justice.

Thus, reservation, even though needed must be accompanied with enhancing capabilities.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. India produces enough food for its people, but not all people get enough food to eat. Discussing this paradox, highlight some of the major interventions taken in the past few years in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

भारत अपने लोगों के लिए पर्याप्त खाद्यान उत्पादित करता है, फिर भी सभी लोगों को खाने के लिए पर्याप्त भोजन नहीं मिलता है। इस विरोधाभास की चर्चा करते हुए, इस संबंध में विगत कुछ वर्षों में उठाए गए कुछ प्रमुख कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

India, learning from the demeaning experience of PL-480, harped upon green revolution to become self support & attained Food Security!

However, there is a paradox:

Still have not achieved nutritional security.

- Not all people have access to food
- Not all have access to enough food

Despite food security & food production touching heights in 2016-17 there are challenges:

1) India ranks 100 on Global Hunger index.
2) Child stunting @ 38%.
3) Child wasting @ 21%.
4) Many die of malnutrition

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5) Anaemia among women only marginally reduced.

6) Reinforcing poverty ⇄ hunger

The recent deaths of a family in Jharkhand due to non-availability of food is a case in point.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS TAKEN:

1) Public delivery of supplies of food (PDS)
2) Food Security Act to guarantee food at highly subsidised rates to nearly 75% population
3) Food fortification programme
4) Green revolution, white revolution
5) Schemes by state governments like
   → Annam canteen
   → Home delivery of ration by Delhi government

In addition, there is a need for a Jan andolan to end hunger like undertaken in Kozikode as operation Sulemani & need of proper targeting using JAM & UID.

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9. India sees Indian Ocean as not just a water body, but a global stage for continued economic, social, and cultural dialogue. Elaborate.**(150 words) 10**

भारत, हिंद महासागर को मात्र एक जल निकाय के रूप में ही नहीं, बल्कि निरंतर आर्थिक, सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक संवाद के एक वैश्विक मंच के रूप में भी देखता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

The recent shifts in policies of many countries with the call for "Safe & prosperous INDO-PACIFIC" has shown the rising importance of Indian Ocean. which is ~~becomes~~ becoming the centre of gravity for world.

For India it is not just a water body rather a global stage for:

ECONOMIC DIALOGUE

→ 90% of our trade by volume passes through Indian Ocean

→ Key lanes of shipping connecting 3 chokepoints (Malacca Strait, Bab-Al Mandap & Hormuz) from where major oil transports

→ Huge resources such as polymetallic nodules, fishing, gas & oil resources.

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SOCIAL

→ lives of those living in littoral states are linked
Eg: Fishermen in Tamil Nadu & Sri-Lanka

→ Social evils & crimes like piracy, trafficking, smuggling through Indian Ocean affect nations alike

CULTURAL

→ India & nations in Africa & Asia have had rich cultural ties through Indian Ocean.

→ India is trying to rejuvenate those ties through project Mausam.

In addition, Indian Ocean is essential for India's strategic & security interest especially in light of China's string of pearls & with rising importance of Indo-pacific, we must make the most of it.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. In the context of India taking greater responsibility in management of the global commons, there has been a shift in India's climate change negotiation stance. In this context, analyze the evolution of India's climate policy. **(150 words) 10**

भारत द्वारा ग्लोबल कॉमंस के प्रबंधन में बृहत्तर दायित्व ग्रहण करने के परिप्रेक्ष्य में, भारत के जलवायु परिवर्तन संबंधित वार्ता दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन आया है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत की जलवायु नीति के विकास का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Highlighting the constitutional role of the Finance Commission (FC), discuss the issues which are being debated w.r.t. terms of reference (ToR) of the 15th Finance Commission. **(250 words) 15**

वित्त आयोग (FC) की संवैधानिक भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उन मुद्दों की चर्चा कीजिए जिनपर 15वें वित्त आयोग के विचारार्थ विषयों (ToR) के संदर्भ में बहस की जा रही हैं।

Finance Commission, established by the President under ARTICLE 280 of the Constitution, is the balancing wheel of fiscal federalism in India

Constitutional Role of FC (A. 280)

1. Distribution of net proceeds from distributable profits between centre & states
2. Distributing the proceeds among the states
3. Formulate principles for giving of grants to state
4. Augment the state finance commissions
5. Any other purpose/function that the President may give

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Thus Article 280 envisages a role of balancing the fiscal federalism between centre & state AND among the states

↳ Protector of Fiscal Federalism

Recently the terms of Reference for the 15th finance Commission were released :

TERMS OF REFERENCE

1) Conventional terms under article 280

2) To recommend a fiscal consolidation roadmap for sound fiscal management

3) To propose measurable performance based incentives for states based on 9 factors.

However, several issues have been raised :

1) Population figures of 2011 census are to be used in place of 1971 census.

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for the purpose of devolution of proceeds between states → this penalizes southern states which have controlled their population.

2) It will take into account "populist-measures" by the states however this can become arbitrary. Further such matters are best left to states

3) The terms of reference leaves sufficient scope for arbitrary exercise of power in favour of states in sing with the centre.

4) The terms of reference are unilaterally decided without any consultation with states.

These issues have raised deep concerns over the functioning of our federal system. As also noted by Punchi Commission & 2nd ARC efforts must be made to increase cooperation between states & centre by increasing state participation to build trust.

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12. The spirit of the constitution of India represents a synthesis of Indian values, democratic and socialist movements in west and our independence movement. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय संविधान की भावना भारतीय मूल्यों, पश्चिम के लोकतांत्रिक व समाजवादी आंदोलनों एवं हमारे स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के संश्लेषण को निरूपित करती है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Our Indian Constitution is a unique blend of several ideals that represented → indian values
→ democratic & social movements in west
→ our own struggle for independence.

and has with stood the test of time.

This spirit is reflected in many of its provisions :

INDIAN VALUES

→ Indian values of peace & tolerance are reflected in fundamental duties which aim to respect the dignity of each other.

→ Fraternity forms core of our Preamble.

→ The value of "Vasudev Kutumbakam"

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is reflected under DPSP Art 51 which aims to promote world peace & cooperation.

→ The respect for dignity of women is a fundamental duty of citizens

→ Unity in diversity is ensured by provisions of Article 14, 15, 16, 17, 25-31 which ensures equality of all & promotes interests of all sections including minority.

→ The tribal values are preserved by Schedule 6 & 5.

MOVEMENTS OF WEST

→ The values of French Revolution "equality, liberty & Fraternity" find prime place in preamble & various provisions of Part III, IV & IV A.

→ The values of Justice, of RUSSIAN REVOLUTION (social, political & economic) is the cornerstone of the preamble & Article 38, 39 & 31A & 31C.

→ The ideas of reformers such as Montesque is found as Separation of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Powers under Article 50 & throughout the constitution. However the same has been blended to meet our needs

→ The spirit of Rainessance is captured by Fundamental duty to develop scientific temper.

→ Similarly values of John Lake, Voltaire, Aristotle & others have guided our constitution makers

→ Secularism in Article 25-28.

OUR INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT

→ Our demands of responsible government is reflected in Article 74 & 163 where the executive is responsible to legislature

→ Development of villages under DPSP

→ It is our duty to cherish the ideals of our freedom struggle.

→ Abolition of untouchability under A-17

→ The socialistic principles found place in DPSPs.

Thus, our Indian constitution, given to the country by the people themselves exposes to achieve all these values.

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13. What is the importance of an independent judiciary in a democracy? Highlight the safeguards in our political-constitutional setup to ensure the independence of judiciary. **(250 words) 15**

लोकतंत्र में स्वतंत्र न्यायपालिका का क्या महत्व है? न्यायपालिका की स्वतंत्रता सुनिश्चित करने हेतु हमारी राजनीतिक-संवैधानिक व्यवस्था में निहित रक्षोपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Judiciary, only when it is independent, can act as the bulwark of democracy & ensure that the ideals of democracy are followed in all walks of life.

Importance of independent judiciary in democracy

① Ensures will of people is upheld – core of democracy

② Ensures free & fair elections
Eg: RK Narayan v/s Indira Gandhi

③ Has taken various measures to make election process citizen friendly
Eg: VVPAT, disclosure on affidavit in PUCL & Lok Prahari case

④ Prevented subversion of democracy in states & acted against state governments.
Eg: case of Uttarakhand & Arunachal Pradesh.

⑤ It upholds fundamental rights even in times of crisis.

⑥ Ensures that democratic institutions work in the manner envisaged to work.
Eg: DC Wadhwa case for ordinance, Aadhar bill controversy

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All this ensures democracy is furthered — however this is only possible if the judiciary is INDEPENDENT → works without fear
→ without intervention
without intimidation

Thus, to ensure the same, the various safeguards have been provided in our polito-constitutional set-up:

CONSTITUTIONAL

→ There is security of tenure
→ Removal only by an order of removal by the President under Article 214.
→ Contempt of Court powers under Article 215 & 129 of Constitution
→ Salaries are charged under Consolidated fund of India.
→ The conduct of judges cannot be discussed in parliament except-

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under removal motion

→ The higher judiciary has supervisory jurisdiction over the lower & can appoint its own staff

→ Appointment process was free from interference from the executive.

Politics

→ The parliament has framed various laws to further independence:
- The Judges Enquiry Act
- Contempt of Courts Act.

→ Judges given high place in order of Precedence.

→ The order of the high judiciary are by & large followed

However, recent issues of Memorandum of Procedure, Justice Karnan case, allegations in Prasad Trust case, NJAC, refusal of judiciary to come under RTI & master of roster controversy have raised concerns of independence of judiciary. Thus all efforts must be made to uphold the same. Recent rejection of impeachment motion by vice-president was in this spirit.

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14. Even though Indian federalism has matured quite a bit, with states having far greater control of their economic and political management, serious structural problems still remain. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि भारतीय संघवाद काफ़ी हद तक परिपक्वता प्राप्त कर चुका है जहाँ राज्यों को अपने आर्थिक और राजनीतिक प्रबंधन पर पर्याप्त नियंत्रण है, तथापि गंभीर संरचनात्मक समस्याएं अब भी विद्यमान हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Indian political structure is often referred to as "QUASI - FEDERAL" as it follows its own unique structure to suit the needs of India. It forms the part of the basic structure as well.

Over the years, the Indian Federalism has matured to a great extent :

i) States now have greater control over their economic management as devolution of funds from centre have continuously increased to 42% under 14th finance commission

ii) Safeguards against arbitrary removal of state governments have

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been provided by S.R. Bommai case, Punchi Commission & Sarkaria Commission.

iii) Federalism is part of basic structure

iv) Inter-state Council set up under Arts 263 has furthered federalism.

v) Institutions like GST Council, Niti Ayog have given voice to the states' & needs thus contributing than over management

vi) States have their own FRBM Acts to manage fiscal situations

vii) ~~The~~ Safeguards have been provided against partisan role of Governors as in S.R. Bommai case, LG of Delhi v. Govt of NCT of Delhi case → thus enabling self political management.

However, serious structural Problems remain:

i) Finance Commission – no participation of states in formulation of Terms of

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reference & recent issues of population figures show the bleak position of states in fiscal federalism

2) Some Indian states are larger than many nations of Europe yet a "one size fits all" structure of federalism is imposed on them having very little flexibility.

3) The structure of emergency provisions and its potential misuse is a threat.

4) The office of governor, head of state, has been misused as seen recently in Karnataka, Manipur & Goa elections

5) The introduction of GST has also reduced the fiscal powers of states

6) All India Services find important place in state structure - can also be misused.

Thus, even though we have progressed there is some more distance for our federalism to cover which we shall need set up a competitive cooperative Federalism by using institutions such as Niti Ayog.

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15. The recent amendments to the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 strike a balance between enforcement overzealousness and the need for stringent action against corrupt public servants. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भ्रष्टाचार निवारण अधिनियम, 1988 में हालिया संशोधन प्रवर्तन के प्रति अतिउत्साह और भ्रष्ट लोक सेवकों के विरूद्ध कठोर कार्यवाही की आवश्यकता के बीच एक संतुलन कायम करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Prevention of Corruption Act 1988 (PoCA) has been recently amended to do away with various lacunae it was facing with the AIM to → protect honest officers → punish those engaging in corrupt Acts.

This to balance these aims the following provisions have been amended / added :

Control over zealous enforcement	Punish corrupt
1) A 1 day window for bribe giver to report that they forced to pay bribe – to protect from coercive bribery.	1) Collusive bribery has been penalized with 7 yrs for 1st time – to tackle corruption at source & deter public from offering bribe.

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2) Narrowed the definition of criminal misconduct – to move away from vague definition that was subject to abuse & was against honest officers

3) Requirement of prior sanction of ~~retired~~ for prosecution of retired officers.

2) More stringent provisions i.e. from 3 to 7 years for strong deterrence

3) Provision of forfeiture of property can take away the incentive behind corruption & expedite the process of prosecution.

4) Provisions to book commercial organisations, employees & directors to deter private sector

Thus we see an act of balancing by the amendment

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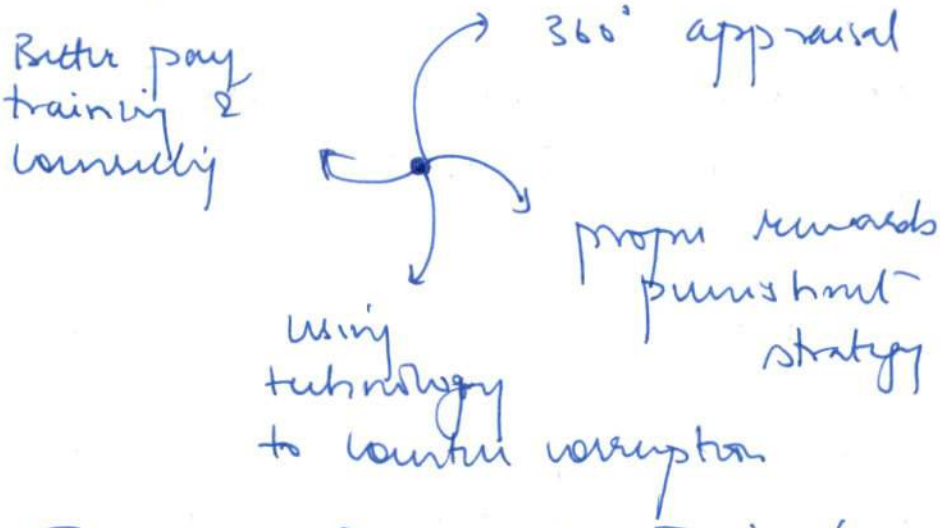
However some ~~[illegible]~~ CRITICISM:

→ 7 day window too small
→ Requirement of prior approval roadblocks
→ The definition narrowed too much.

Nonetheless, it can go a long way in creating a climate of honesty by instilling a sense of deterrence for the corrupt & protection for those who are honest. Further steps that might help.



This can help make India corruption free.

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16. Identifying the various issues plaguing the voluntary sector in India, discuss the need for a national accreditation agency to overcome them. Discuss.
(250 words) 15

भारत में स्वैच्छिक क्षेत्र को अवरुद्ध करने वाले विभिन्न मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए एवं इन पर काबू पाने हेतु एक राष्ट्रीय प्रमाणन एजेंसी की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

Voluntary sector comprising civil society organisations, NGOs play an important role in the society & supplementing government actions

- information
- service
- reach
- development

CITIZENS ⟷ GAP ⟷ GOVERNMENT

↓

filled by NGO

However, the voluntary sector is facing various issues:

~~Issues~~

① No legal framework for voluntary sector

② Lack of trust between government & voluntary sector and thus roadblocks in their working

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together for development
→ government feels that NGOs are obstructing development works
→ costing our economy 2-3% GDP

(3) Restriction laws such as FCRA & FEMA – often misused to silence NGOs as alleged by NGOs

(4) lack of transparency within NGOs
→ CBI submitted before supreme court that less than 2% NGOs file returns

(5) Problems within NGOs:
→ lack of professionalism
→ often run by few public spirited men without good second in line leaders
→ receive huge funds of Rs 2000 crore from government but lack of professionalism in spending
→ Guided by western interests.

(6) Registration process cumbersome & spread over various laws.

(7) No monitoring mechanism, thus issue of mistrust.

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In light of this there is a need for a single, specific, unified policy framework for the voluntary sector for better management.

NATIONAL ACCREDITATION AGENCY, as proposed by the Vijay Kumar Committee, is the need of the hour:

→ transparency in procedures can reduce mistrust.

→ It can reduce intrigue between government officials & NGOs.

→ It will uniquely identify the NGOs which will enable better monitoring.

→ It will also aid the NGOs by simplification of procs.

Thus, in addition to National Accreditation Agency, further steps like NGO Darpan, easing of FCRA rules, specific law for set up of NGOs, online disclosures can go a long way to address issues & build trust between govt & NGOs.

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17. Given the importance of a teacher in affecting the learning outcomes of children, discuss the problems in the present system of teacher training in India. How can these be addressed? **(250 words) 15**

बच्चों के अधिगम परिणाम को प्रभावित करने में शिक्षकों के महत्व को देखते हुए, भारत में शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण की वर्तमान प्रणाली में विद्यमान समस्याओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। इनसे कैसे निपटा जा सकता है?

The importance of "Gurus" (teachers) dates back to the ancient ages ~~where~~ as mythated by the Guru - Shishya parampara. Teachers help build the children of today into the driving force of tomorrow.

As noted by Pratham's ASER report and NCERT's NAS survey, the learning outcomes in Indian schools are extremely poor with students in class 5 & 8 unable to read texts of class 1 or perform sums.

Teachers have a huge role in affecting learning outcomes:

1) Teacher can give personal attention to a child as per his / her needs.

2) Can re-configure teaching plans as

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pre needs. to improve learning.

3) A good teacher who provides a good base / foundation can help improve learning outcomes of future

4) Teachers can also act as a source of motivation for the children to study, learn & retain

5) Feedbacks from teachers can also guide the government in tinkering its policies for better learning outcome

6) Teachers can also get in touch with parents & form a robust team to effectively deal with learning challenges of child

Therefore, at some level, the key for improving learning outcomes lies with teachers however there are several issues in teacher training:

i) Poor quality trainers & bogus training institutions

ii) Lack of use of ICT technologies.

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iii) No classroom training or practical teaching

iv) Poor quality & outdated course modules

v) Do not incorporate best practices

vi) Not designed to keep needs of different students with different capabilities in mind.

vii) Lack of sufficient funding from government.

viii) Separation between teacher training institutions & schools. — little on the job training.

TO ADDRESS:

1) Latest technologies should be used as done by latest DISHA program by government

2) Accreditation of training institutions is a need. It is being now done under Teacher Training scheme.

3) On the job training must be encouraged

4) Government should send them to foreign institutions for training.

Teachers are of extreme importance & our students can learn only when our teachers are equipped to teach them to learn.

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18. The implementation of a scheme with such scale and benefit as Ayushman Bharat is likely to face many obstacles. Critically discuss. **(250 words) 15**

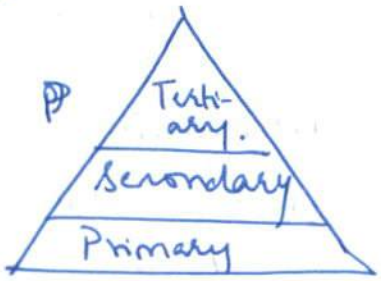
आयुष्मान भारत जैसी अति व्यापक और लाभकारी योजना के कार्यान्वयन में कई बाधाओं का सामना करना पड़ सकता है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Ayushman Bharat is India's version of Obamacare and has 2 components.

National Health Protection Scheme
(Insurance of upto 5 lakh to 10 crore families)

Health & wellness centres
(converting 1.5 lakh centres into health & wellness centres)

Aim to cover all 3 levels of healthcare ⇒



This large scale scheme, though an answer to several issues in India

→ insurance penetration only 5%.
→ high out of pocket expenses
→ poor primary healthcare which burdens secondary & tertiary

It can face various Obstacles :

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OBSTACLES:

1) Lack of trained workforce to work in wellness centres.

2) Huge amounts of funds needed which are difficult to arrange

3) Identification of beneficiaries especially for urban areas as no SECC data for now

4) Lack of sufficient infrastructure to deal with increased healthcare demand from insurance.

5) OPD has been kept out of insurance which forms 67% of out of pocket expenses

6) Conflict of profit motive of insurance providers & hospitals with that of government

7) Further challenges to Federalism as many states such as Odisha, Rajasthan are already running their own schemes — thus states might refuse to apply.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8) Considerable delays have been seen in past insurance schemes, this can recur. & be of nullity

9) The costs of healthcare varies across India — difficult to implement a one size fits all cost structure.

10) It might lead to artificial price rise by hospitals without proper monitoring → a drain on resources without helping any.

Thus, for the scheme to work there is a need to

- unique ways of fund raising
- have sufficient infra. in place
- Consultation with states
- Need fast scale training of manpower
- robust targetting
- proper monitoring to avoid corruption

If these steps are taken, we can realise our dream of Ayushman Bharat.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Given the fact that India cannot match China's financial clout, it is seen to be diversifying the ways in which it can enhance cooperation and promote its diplomatic profile in Africa. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

इस तथ्य को देखते हुए कि भारत, चीन के वित्तीय प्रभुत्व की बराबरी नहीं कर सकता, यह देखा जा रहा है कि भारत ऐसे विविध तरीके अपना रहा है जिसके तहत यह अफ्रीका में सहयोग में वृद्धि और अपनी कूटनीतिक सक्रियता को बढ़ावा दे सके। चर्चा कीजिए।

African continent is of immense importance for India from many points of views:-

- Emerge as global leader.
- Indian Ocean region
- Countering China's string of pearls
- non traditional threats such as piracy
- Indian diaspora
- trade & investment

China has undertaken fast inroads using its financial clout:

→ China is Africa's largest trading partner with trade of $166 billion

→ infrastructure development such as Belt Road Initiative.

→ First ~~ou~~ overseas base in Djibouti

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However, to counter this, India is using diverse ways to enhance cooperation & diplomatic profile in Africa:

① INFRASTRUCTURE

→ Japan & India are developing Asia Africa Growth Corridor to develop industrial corridors & networks. It is better than BRI as it is consultative process between 3 equal partners

② ~~CONNECTI~~ CONNECTIVITY

→ India targetting at 3 levels

- Maritime port connecting under SAGAR initiative
- Digital connectivity under Pan African e-network project
- Air connectivity with direct flights

③ Culture

India is aiming to reinvigorate its cultural links with East Africa

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

through Project Mausam

(4) Different approach than that of China.

We aim at → enhancing capacity of African nations
→ diversifying skills & knowledge
→ investing in small & medium enterprises

(5) MILITARY TIES

→ India's anti-piracy operations
→ deployment of Indian peacekeeping forces
→ Joint naval patrolling

And lastly, India has been trying to enhance ties by high level visits by PM & President of India to African nations.

We aim to use our soft powers, knowledge & cultural links to enhance our ties with Africa in contrast to China's money power.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Discuss how American sanctions on its adversaries affect India. Taking the example of CAATSA, analyse how India can shield its strategic interests in face of such sanctions. **(250 words) 15**

चर्चा कीजिए कि अमेरिका द्वारा अपने विरोधियों पर लगाए जाने वाले प्रतिबंध भारत को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करते हैं। CAATSA का उदाहरण लेते हुए, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि किस प्रकार भारत ऐसे प्रतिबंधों की स्थिति में अपने रणनीतिक हितों की रक्षा कर सकता है।

America takes strong action & sanctions against its adversaries such as Iran, Russia & North Korea & it has impacts on India.

IRAN

USA → America has moved out of Iran deal
→ Imposes sanctions on Iran under CAATSA
→ Pressurizes other nations to impose sanctions.

Impact on India → India has considerable investments in Chabbar Port
→ Iran is major oil exporter to India
→ Indian diaspora in Iran

In light of this, US's actions against Iran impacts our socio-economic & political & strategic interests

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

India's dealings with Iran also makes it a secondary target under CAATSA, thus → we can face sanctions too.

RUSSIA

→ India has strong ties with Russia & Russia is the largest partner in defence export deals in India.

→ India is aiming to import Triumph S-400 systems.

→ US's sanctions law:

- impose sanctions on us for going ahead with the deal
- sour our relations with Russia

North Korea

→ North Korea is a nuclear powered state with inter-continental missiles.

→ It is a part of Asia & any strong action can start a nuclear war.

→ Impacts India's interest of safety, trade ties & world security.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Thus, American sanctions, especially in light of CAATSA impact India:

→ economic interests in deals
→ strategic interest for countering China
→ impact our relations with this country
→ India itself can become subject of sanctions.

How to Shield Ourselves?

→ Enhanced dialogue, such as the 2+2 dialogue, can help us re-negotiate these sanctions

→ We need to reduce our dependence on America for supplies so as to minimize the impact of sanctions

→ Come out clean on the deals to rain public opinion

→ Use the strong base of Indian diaspora in US to lobby for amendments to laws.

The answer to this is even more diplomacy, not just with America but with the whole world.